

Pety sengles.

And the bittermost clees ye shall call the pety sengles.

The kepe oz closer.

Understande ye also þ the longe sengles ben called the kepe of the fote, oz the closer. for what thyng soeuer it be that your hawke strayneth is vpon þ sengle, and all þ fote is therupon, for the strength therof fortyfyeth all the fote.

Seres of watry oz wary colour.

Also vnderstande ye þ the skynne aboute your hawkes legges & her fete is called þ seres of her legges & her fete, wheder they be watry hewed oz of wary colour yelow.

**The beme feder full summed full
fermed and reclaymed.**

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Waxles oz waxlfeders degouted.

To know ferthermore of hawkes. An hawke hath long small whyte feders hanggyng vnder the taylor from her

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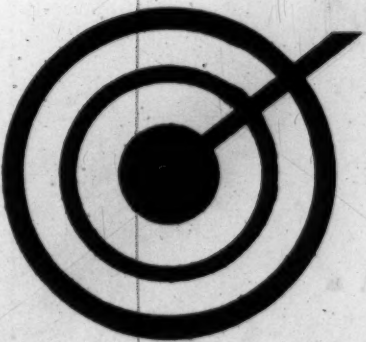
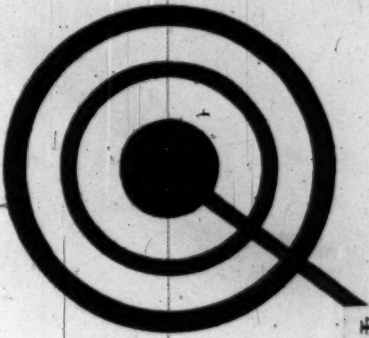
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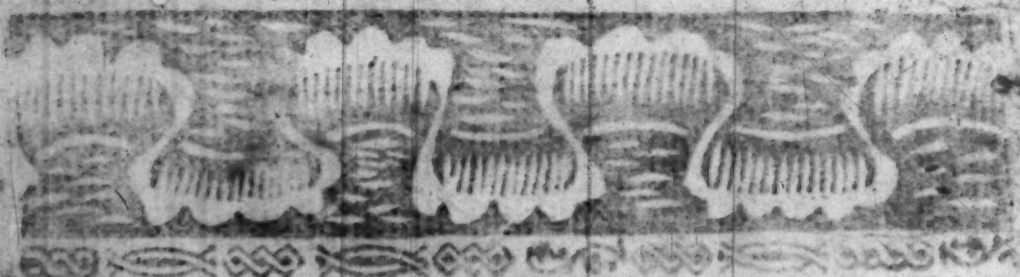
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**The boke of hawkynge
huntynge and fylthynge
with all the propertyes
and medecynes that are necessarye
to be kepte.**

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The book of Paraphrases
 and Synonymes
 with all the properties
 and medicines that are necessary
 to be kept.



14
The very true fourme in bepyng of hawkes as hath
ben bled in tymes past.

First to speke of hawkes from an egge
till they bene able to be taken.

For to speke of hawkes. fyrst they ben egges
and afterwarde they bene dyscloled hawkes
and comonlye goshawks ben dyscloled as
soone as the choughes, in some place more
tymelye aftere the counterpe is of herte and
tymelye byedynge. And we shall saye that hawkes done
eyere and not byde in the wodes. And we shall saye
that hawkes done drawe whan they bere tymberynge
to theyre nestes / and not they bylde / ne make theyre
nestes. And in the tyme of theyr loue they cal / & not cauke
And we shall saye that they trede. And whan they ben
dyscloled and begyn for to seker any thyng of length / and
by kynde they wyl drawe somwhat out of the nest / and
drawe to bowes and come agayn to theyr nest. And than
they ben called bowelles. And after saynte Margaretes
dave they wyl flee from tre to tre. And than they bene
called braunchers. And than it is tyme for take them.
And seven nyghtes before saynte Margaretes dave and
seven nyghtes after is the best takynge of sperehawkes.

Howe ye shall demeanen you in takynge of hawkes / and
with what instrumentes / and howe shall you call them.

Ho wyl take hawkes he must haue netts whiche
ben called bynes. And those must be made of
good small threde / & it had nedde be dyed eyther

gent or blewe, for styppinge of the hawk. And he muste
take with hym nedle & threde to ensyle þe hawkes þe are
taken. And in this maner they must be ensyled. Take þe
nedle & threde & put it throughe the ouer eye lydde & soo
of that other, & make them faste vnder the becke that she
se not, than she is ensyled as she ought to be. Some wile
to ensyle them with the nerther eye lydde aboue the becke
on the heed almost, but that is the worst way. For of rea-
son the ouer lydde closeth more Justely then the nether
bycause of the largenes, whan she is ensyled bere her
home on thy fist and cast her on a perche and let her stode
there a nyght and a day. And on that other day towarde
nyght than take and kutte easely the thredes & take them
away softly for brekyng of the eye lyddes. Than softly
and fayre begyn to fede her, & deale easely with her til she
will sytte vppon thy fyfte. For it is dredde for hurtyng of
her wynges. And than the same nyght after þe fedyng
wake betwixt nyght, & on the morowe al day, than she will
be prey enough to be reclaymed. And the fyfte meate þe
she shall eat let it be hote, & gyue her ynoughe therof.

¶ When your hawke may be drawen to re-
clayme, and the maner of her dyet.

And yf your hawke be harde penned, he may be
drawn to be reclaymed. For al the whyle that she
is harde penned she is not able to be reclaymed
And yf she be a gode shak or ferrel that shal be reclaymed
euer fede her with washe meate at the drawyng, & at the
reclaymyng. But loke it be hote, & in this maner washe
it. Take þe meate & go to the water, & styke it vp & downe
in the water, & wyngye þe water out, & fede her therewith

and she be a bräucher. And if it be an eyelle ye must wash
the meate cleaner than ye do to the bräucher / & with a lynn
nen cloth wepe it and fede her. And euermore the thryde
daye gyue her castynge whan she is spenge / yf she be a
gothawke oz tercell in this maner. Take newe blanket
cloth & cutte fyue pelletes therof of an ynche longe / and
take fle she and cutte fyue morcelles. And with a knifes
point make an hole in euery morcell / & put therin the
pelletes of cloth. And take a fayre dysch with water and
them therin. Than take the hawke and gyue her a mor-
cell of hote meate the quantyte of halfe her souper. Than
take that lyeth in the water and fede her for all nyght.

How you shall fede your hawke and knowe her infyr-
mytyes and there be many dyuers of them.

If your hawke be a sperehawke euer fede her with
bntwashe meate / & loke y her castynge be plumage.
Than loke it be cleane vnder the perche. And on the next
daye ye shall fynde the castynge vnder the perche / & there
ye shall knowe wheder y hawke be cleane oz not. For some
pese wyl be yelow / & some grene / & some glaymous / and
some clere / & if it be yelow she engendreth y frounce / which
is an euill y wyl ryle in the mouth oz in the cheke, and yf
it be grene she engendreth the rye / the condition of this
euill is this. It wyl arise in the hed & make the hed to swell
and in y eyen glaymous & derke / & but it haue help it wyl
downe into the legges & make the legges to rancle / & yf
it go fro the legges into the hed agayne thy hawke is but
lost and yf it be glaymous & copynge she engendreth an
euill called y cray / y is whā an hawke may not muteyse.

Marke well your medecynes here folowynge.

A.iii.

A medecyne for the frounce in the mouth. **T**ake a siluer sponne & put the small ende in the fyre tyll it be hote. Than let holde the hawke / & open her becke and bren the soze / & anoynte it with the mary of a gese that hath layne longe / & she shal be hole. And yf the frounce be wexed as greate as a nutte / then is therin a grubbe which ye shallutte with a raser in this maner. Let hold the hawke and flytte the place where the soze is / & ye shall fynd therein as it were the maw of a pygeon / take it out all hole / & take a payre of sheres & nitte the hole of the soze and make it as fayne as ye may with a lynnē cloth, and wypp cleene þe blod awaye, and anoynte the soze with bawme foure dayes supngly, and afterwarde with pampylon tyll it be hole.

How the frounce cometh.

The frounce cometh whan a man fedeth his hawke with porke or cattles fleshe foure dayes togyder.

How the eye cometh.

For defaute of hote meate his syknes the eye cometh

How the cray cometh.

The cray cometh of wasshed meat whiche is wasshed with hote water in the defaute of hote meate. Also it cometh of thredes whiche ben in the fleshe that the hawke is fedde with. For though ye pycke the fleshe neuer so cleene, yet ye shall fynde thredes therein.

Whan your hawke shall bathe hym.

And euermore eche thyrde day lette your hawke bathe hym durynge the somer yf it be fayne weder. And ones in a weke in wynter yf it be fayne weder and notelles. And whan ye bathe your hawke euer gyue her a morsel of hote meate vnwasshed though she be a gothawke.

How ye maye cause your hawke to fies with a courage in the mornynge.

If ye wyl þ your hawke flee in þ moztowe tye fede her the night before w hote meate, & waich the same meate in byrne, & wyngge out þ water cleane, & þ shall make her to haue lust & courage to fle in þ moztowng in the best maner

How ye shall guyde you yf your hawke be full gorged & ye wolde soone haue a flyght.

If your hawke be full gorged and that ye wolde soone upon haue a flyghte, take fourte coynes of where and put them in a morcell of fleshe, & gyue the same morcelles to the hawke, and she wyl cast anone all that she hath wsthy in here. And anone after that she hath caste, loke that ye haue a morcell of hote meate to gyue her. And yf your hawke be ouergorged, gyue her the same medecyne.

A medecyne for the tye.

Take dalse leues and stampe them in a morter and wyngge out the iuce, and within a penne put it the hawkes nares ones oꝝ twyse whan the hawke is small gorged. And anone after lette her tye, and she shall be hole as a fylshe. **O**ꝝ elles take percely rotes and serue her with them in the same maner. And what she tyzeth hold rewe in your hande with the tyngge, and that shall make her boyde. But it is peryllous too ble it oftene that the iuce salne spryngge into her eyen.

Also and you gyue your hawke freshe butter oꝝ the mary of hogges that is in the bone of the but of porke it shall make her to cast water wel at the neres, & it wyl kepe the neres open. But it wyl make her hatotayne and proude

A medecyne for the cray, and moze folowe.

Take & chaufe with your handes the foundement of your hawke with warme water a longe tyme. And after that take the poudre of larystage, oꝝ elles the poudre of rewe, and a quantyte of maye butter, and tempze it well

togydet tyll they ben even medled. Then put it in a lytel
boxe and stoppe it fast. And as ofte as ye fede your hawke
an hole mele, anoynte her meate a lytell therwith, and
that shall make her to loue meate the better for loue of the
oyntment. And it shall saue her from the craye and from
many other specknelles that gendre ofte in a hawke.

¶ Also take the hote herte of an hogge or of a pygge and
fede her two dayes therwith, and she shall be hole.

¶ Also take porke and mete it in hote mylke of a cowe, &
fede the hawke therwith, & that shall make her muteyle
at the best wyse. ¶ And porke with the mary of the bone
of the butte of porke shall make her muteyle, & fede her
with bothe togydet. ¶ Also vse her to freche butter, & it
wyl do the same. ¶ Also one mele or two at the moost of
the hote lyer of a pygge shall make her muteyle wel. Be-
ware gyue her not to greate a gorge therof, for it is a pe-
ryllous meate. ¶ Also take þe wyte of an egge, & labour
the same in a sponuge as well as ye wolde make glayze
for reed ynke tyll it be lyke water. Put þe same in a vessel,
and lette the meate that shall be for her souper lye and
stepe therein all the days before, and that nyghte fede her
therwith. And that whiche shall be for her dynere in the
mornynge lette it lye all the nyghte, but in any wyse loke
that ye haue alwaye fresche glayze, and yf her fedynge be
porke it is the better: that is proued.

¶ The kyndely termes that belonge to hawkes.

In the begynnynge of kyndly speche of the termes
that belonge vnto hawkes here may ye fynde them.
¶ The fyrst is, holde fast at all tymes, & specially whan
she bateth. It is called batynge, for she bateth w her selfe

moost ofte causeles. The secōde is rebate your hawke
 to your fyst, & that is whan your hawke bateth, the leest
 meuyng þ̄ ye can make w̄ your fyst she wyl rebate agayn
 on your fyst. The thirde is, fede your hawke & not gyue
 her meat. The.iiii. an hawke snyteth oz sueth her becke
 & not wyppeth her becke. The.v. your hawke Jowketh
 & not slepeth. The.vi. your hawke proyneth, & not pyck-
 keth, & she proyneth not but whā she begiune th̄ at her leg-
 ges, & fetcheth moysture lyke oyle at her tayle, and baw-
 meth her fete, & stryketh þ̄ feders of her wynges througħ
 her becke. And it is called the note, whan þ̄ she fetchet lu-
 the oyle. And ye shal knowe that an hawke wolde not be
 let of her proynynge. For at such tyme as she proyneth she
 is lykynge & lusty, & whan she hath done, she wyl coule
 her myghtely. And somtyme your hawke cōtēnanceth
 as she pycketh her, and yet she proyneth not. And than ye
 must say, she resourmeth her feders, & not pycketh her fe-
 ders. The seuent, your hawke colperth, not beckett
 The.viii. she rowseth, & not shaketh her selfe. The
 ix. she streyneth, & not claweth ne scratcheth. The.x.
 she mantelleth, & not stretcheth whan she putteth her leg-
 ges from her one after an other, and her wynges folowe
 her legges. Than she doth mantel her. And whan she
 hath manteled her & byngeth bothe her wynges rogyd
 ouer her backe, you shal saye your hawke warbelleth her
 wynges. And that is one terme due therfore. The.xi.
 ye shal saye your hawke mutteth oz muteth, & not shy-
 teth. The.xii. ye shal saye caste your hawke vpon the
 perche, and not set your hawke vpon the perche.

Here ye shal vnderstande ferthermore other maner of
 termes that belonge vnto hawkes for to cōmende theym
 Hawkynges B.i.

for dyuers of theyr properties.

Ere ye shall saye, this is a fayre hawke, an huge hawke, a longe hawke, a shorte thycke hawke, and say not, this is a great hawke. Also ye shall say, this hawke hath a large becke or a shorte becke, and call it not byll. An huge heed or a small heed fayre seasoned, ye shall saye your hawke is full gorged, & not cropped, and your hawke putteth ouer & endueth, & yet she doeth bothe dyuerslye.

¶ How your hawke putteth ouer.

An hawke putteth ouer whan she remeueth the meat from her gorge in to her bowelles, & thus ye shall knowe it whan she putteth ouer she trauerseth with her bodye, & specyally in her necke as a crane dothe or an other byrde.

¶ Whan ye shall saye endueth & enbowelled.

An hawke endueth neuer as long as her bowelles ben full at her fedynge. But as soone as she is fedde & resteth she endueth lytell and lytell. And yf her gorge be wyde & the bowell in any thyng styffeth ye shall saye she is enbowelled and haue not fully endewed. And as long as ye may fynde any thyng in her boweles it is ryghte peyllous to gyue her any meate.

¶ Marke well these termes folowynge.

Say an hawke hath a longe wyng, a fayre long wyng with. vi. barres out, and standeth vpon the seuenth.

This hawke is enterpenned. That is to saye, whan the feders of the wynges ben bytweene þe body & the thyghes.

This hawke hath an huge legge, or a flatte legge, or a rounde legge, or a fayre ensered legge.

¶ To knowe the mayle of an hawke.

Hawkes haue whyte mayll canuasmayll or rede mayll. And some calle rede mayll yrene mayll, whyte mayll is soone knowen. Canuasmayll is bytweene whyte mayll &

ye mayll, and yren mayll is very reed.

¶ Plumage and caste, your hawke.

A goshawke no: tercell in they: sooz aegge haue not they: maples named. But it is called they: plumage, and after the cote it is called they: mayll. And yf your hawke rewarde to any fowle by countenaunce for to flee therto ye shall saye caste the hawke therto, and not flee therto.

¶ Nomme o: leased.

And yf your hawke nomme a fowle, & the fowle breke awaye fro her, she hath dyscompte many feders of the fowle & is broken awaye, so: in kyndly speche ye shall saye your hawke hath nōmed o: leased a fowle, & not take it.

¶ Wherfoze an hawke is called a ryfele

And oftentymes it happeth manye an hawke for egresse whan he sholde nomme a fowle he leaseth but the feders. And as ofte as he doeth so he ryfleth. Therfoze such hawkes ben called ryfeler, yf they do ofte so.

¶ How ye shall name the membres of your hawkes in condeñable termes.

Now ye shall vnderstande the names of the membres of hawkes, to begyn at they: fete, and goo bpwarde, as knyghes ben harneyed and armed and so we shall enarme her.

¶ Talons.

If ye the great clees behynde that streyneth the backe of the hande, ye shall call them talons.

¶ Pounces.

The clees wīn the fote ye shall call a ryght her pounces

¶ Longe sengles.

But certaynly the clees that are vppon the mydle stret: hers ye shall call the longe sengles.

B. li.

Pety sengles.

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The kepe or closer.

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Seres of watry or wary colour.

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Byaples or byaplfeders degouted.

To know ferthermore of hawkes. An hawke hath long small whyte feders hangyng vnder the tayle from her

bowe downwarde. And the same feders ye shal call the
brayles, or the brayl feders. And comonly euery gosshawke
and euery tercelles brayles ben dysprynged with blacke
speckes lyke armyns. And for all that they ben accounted
neuer the better. But and a spere hawke be so armyned
vpon the brayles, or musket, ye shal say, she is degowted
to the vttermost brayle, & moche it betokeneth hardenes.

¶ Brest feders, plumage, barbe
feders, pendaunt feders.

¶ The feders aboute the formore partys of an hawke
ben called brest feders, and the feders vnder the wynges
are punnage. The feders vnder the becke ben called
the barbe feders. And the feders that ben at the Joynte
at the hawkes knee they stande hangynge and sharpe at
the endes. Those ben called the pendaunt feders.

¶ Flagge or flagges feders.

¶ The feders at the wynges nexte the body be called the
flagge or the flagges feders.

¶ Beme feders of the wynges sercell

¶ And the longe feders of the wynges of an hawke ben
called beme feders of y wynges. And the feders that some
call the bynyon feder of an other fowle, of an hawke it is
called the sercel. And ye shal vnderstande yf an hawke
be in mew the same sercel shall be the last feder that she
wyl cast, & tyll that he cast she is neuer mewed, yet it hath
ben sene y hawkes haue cast y same fyrst as I haue herd
saye, but y other rule is generall. And whan she hath cast
her sercelles in mew, than & no soner it is tyme for too
fede her with washe meate, & to begyn to ensayme her.

¶ Ensayme.

¶ Ensayme of an hawke is the greyes. And but yf that
he take awaye with fedynge of washe meate & other wyse

as it shal be declared here after, she wyl gendre a panell
whiche may be her bittermost confusyon, and she flee there-
with and take blode and colde therupon.

¶ Couertes to couert feders.

¶ There ben also feders that close vppon the sercelles,
and those same ben called the couertes or þ couert feders
and soe all the feders ben called that ben nexte ouer the
longe beme feders at the sagge feders vpon the wynges.

¶ Backe feders.

¶ The feders vpon the backe halfe ben called the backe
feders.

¶ Becke, Clape, Rares, Sere.

¶ The becke of the hawke is the vpper parte þ is croked

¶ The nether part of þ becke is called þ clape of þ hawke.

¶ The hole in the hawkes becke ben called the Rares.

¶ The yelowc bytwene the becke and the eyen is called
the sere.

¶ Crynettes.

¶ There ben on an hawke longe smal blacke feders lyke
heres aboute the sere, & those same ben called crynettes of
the hawke.

¶ Soze aege.

¶ Ye shall vnderstande that the fyrste yere of an hawke,
wheder she be a brauncher or eyelle, that fyrste is called
her soze aege. And all that yere she is called a soze hawke
for and she escape that yere with good fedynge she is ly-
kely to endure longe.

¶ To reclayne an hawke.

If ye wyl reclayne your hawke ye must departe
one mele into thre meles vnto the tyme that she
wyl come to reclayne. And whā she wyl come to
reclayne, encrease her meles euery day better &
bett. And or she com to þ reclaym make her þ she soze nat.
for though she be well reclaymed it maye happe that she

woyl soore to hygh in to the ayre that ye shall neythere se
nor fynde her. And yf your hawke shall flee to the par-
tryche, loke that ye ensayne her or she flee, whether she
be brauncher or eyesse or ineued hawke.

¶ Why an hawke is called an eyesse.

An hawke is called an eyesse of her eyen. For an hawke
that is brought vp vnder a buslarde or puttocke as many
ben haue watry eyen. For whan they ben dysclosed and
kepte in ferme tyll they be full summed, ye shall knowe
them by theyr watry eyen. And also her loke wyll not be
soo quicke as a brauncher is. And soo bycause the best
knowlege is by the eye, they ben called eyesses.

¶ Ye maye also know an eyesse by y palenes of the seres
of her legges of the sere ouer the becke, & also by the rayn-
tes that ben vpon her tayle and her wynges, which rayn-
tes come for lacke of fedynge whan they ben eyesses.

¶ What a taynt is.

A taynt is a thyng that goeth ouerthwarte the feders
of the wynges and of the tayll lyke as it were eaten with
wormes. And it begynneth fyrste to brede at the bodye in
the penne. And that same penne shall frette asounde and
fall awaye thugh the same taynt. And than is the hawke
dysparaged for all that yere.

¶ Medecynes to ensayne your hawke.

Take the rote of rasne and put it in cleane water & laye
your fleshe therin to tempre a greate whyle, and geue it
to your hawke to eate, and yf she eate therof brede not but
it shall abate her grece. But within thre dayes she shall
not greatly abate.

Also take pulvall and garlyke and stampe it well to-
gydere, and wyngge oute the Juce in a dyshe, and than
mete the fleshe therin, and fede youre hawke therewith

and but it tempre your hawke, that is to saye, ensayne
your hawke within foure dayes I meruayle. But loke
euery daye that ye make newe Juice, & whan ye fede her
wete your meat therin. Also take the Juice of mercay
mores, other wyse called perely rote, and those same of
ysope, and washe your fleshe therin, & your hawke shall
be ensaymed kyndly, and no greate abate to the hawke.

Some vse to laye theyr fleshe in water almost a daye
and gyue the same to y^r hawke at souper. And that lyeth
all nyght to gyue to her in the mornynge, and thus to fede
them in mewe or they ben drawne aboute a moneth or
vi. weekes, & to ensayne them or they come on fyfte, & as
soone as they caste theyr cercell, than is the tyme to fede
them so.

How your hawke ensaymeth.

Understande ye for certayne y^t as longe as your haw-
kes fete ben blackyshe & rough. She is ful of grece, & euen
as she ensaymeth, her fete wyll waxe yelow & smoth.

How ye shall guyde you whan your hawke is redy
to flee, and ye shall saye put vp the partryche.



Whan ye haue ensaymed your hawke & reclay-
med her and y^t she is redy to flee to y^r partrych
ye must take a partryche in youre bagge and
goo into the felde, and lette your spanyelles
fynde a cony of partryches. And whan they ben vp and
begynne to scatter, ye must haue markes to some of them.
And thā couple vp your hōudes, for whan ye haue so done
let some felowe of yours pryuelye take y^r partryche out of
your bagge, & tye it by the legge with a craunce, & caste it
vp as high as he can. And as soone as y^r hawke seeth her
she wyll flee therto. And yf your hawke seeth the partrych
aboue, gyue her a rewarde therupon. And go aftere y^t by

lesser to the partrych þ ben marked, and do as I shal tell
you here folowing. & If ye haue a chawke hōde þ wyl
be rebuked & is a tetryer, vncouple hym & no mo of your
hōdes, & go to a singuler partryche of þ conso spercled.
And be as nygh as ye can to þ ryling therof. And yf your
hauke desyre cast her to, & yf she take it, thā is your hauke
made for þ yere, & of þ same partryche þ she fleeth, thus
ye must rewarde her as it sheweth here nexte folowing

How ye shall rewarde your hauke

Take a knyfe and cut the hed & the necke from þ body
of the partryche, and stryppe the skynne awaye from the
necke, & gyue the same to the hauke, and couer the bodye
of the foule with a bonet or with an hatte, & laye the sayde
heed & the necke therupon. & yf she wyl forsake the foule
that she plumeth on & come to the rewarde, than pyuely
take awaye the partrych, and rewarde your hauke with the
bryne & the necke. Beware that she eate, no boones, for
that is euill to endewe. And it wyl make her vn lusty for
to flee, & thus ye must serue her of as many as she fleeth.
But let her rewarde be the lesse. for elles she may be sone
full gorged, & than she maye sle no moze a greate whyle.

Howe your hauke shall reioyce.

And whan your hauke hath slayne a foule, & is rewar
ded as I haue sayd, let her flye in no wyse tyll she hath re
ioyced her, that is to say, tyll she hath sewed or snyted her
becke, or elles rowled her. And whā she hath done any of
these, or al. Go and retroue moze, & she wyl nomme plente

Whan your hauke hath nōme a foule how
ye shal do that ye rebuke not the hauke.

Letne well one thyng, and beware therof whan your
hauke hath nomme a partryche, stande a good waye of,
and come not to nigh her, & dyue away your houndes for

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rebukynge of her. for many haukes loue no houndes, and
also many houndes wyll benym them theyr game frome
theyr fote, & that is right perillous. And whyle your hauke
plumeth, come softly towarde her alway nere and nere
And yf she leue plumynge and loke vpon you, stande still
and cherke her, and whystell her vntyl she plume agayne
And thus serue her tyll ye be ryght nygh her. Than softly
and leyslerly fall vpon your knees, and pryncely whyle she
plumeth, set your hande and be sure of the gelle, and thā
ye may guyde al thynges as ye wyll. And yf ye do the con-
trary, she wyll for feare cary her game, or let it go quykke
and that is but losse to you and to your hawke also.

¶ A medycyne for to make an hauke to cast that
is accombyed with castynge within her body

¶ Take the Juice of Salendyne, and wete a morcele of
fleshe therin to the quantitye of a nutte. And gyue that
morcel to the hauke, and that shal make her for to cast her
olde castynge, and the hauke shal be safe.

¶ A medycyne for an hauke that wyl soze.

¶ Washe the fleshe that your hauke shal be fed within
the iuce of fenel, & that shal take away the pryde fro her &
make her leue her soyrnge whether she be lene or fat and
many tymes an hauke wyl soze whā she lacketh bathynge

¶ A medycyne for an hauke that is lousy.

¶ Take quykke syluer and put it in a basyn of brasse, & put
thereto salendyne, and ashes, and medle it well togyther
tyl at the quyksyluer deed. And medle thereto farte of
bones and anoynte the hauke therewith. And hange it
about her necke tyl it fal away, and it shal sle the lyces.

¶ Also poudre of oxpemente blowen vpon an hauke with
a penne wyl sle the lyces.

¶ Also take a dagon or a pece of rughe blāket vnshore and

holde it to the fyre vnto þe tyme it be throughtout warme,
and wrape the hawke therin. And then holde her softly
and stilly for herryng of youre handes, and the vermya
wyl crepe into the clothe. Also holde her in the sonne
on a fayre day, and ye shal se the vermya crepe out vpon
the feders. Than take a knyfe and wete the one syde of
the blade therof with your mouth. And alway as they ap-
peare lay the wete syde of the knyfe to theym, and they
wyl cleave therto. And than ye may sle them.

¶ The oppynyon of ostreggers.

After the oppynyon of many ostreggers, & ye fede youre
hawke continually w poxe / w Javes / w pies / or in espe-
cially bere her moche in rayns wether / she shal be lousy.

¶ Ostreggers / speruyteres / faukeners.

Nowe bycause I speke of ostreggers / ye shal vnderstand
þe they ben called ostreggers þe kepe gothaukes or tercelles
& those þe kepe sperehawkes & muskettes / ben called spe-
uiters / & keepers of all other haukes are called faukeners.

The length of the gesse / lewes / tyettes : and
how they be fastened, and bewettes.

Hawkes haue aboute theyr legges gesses made of le-
ther most comonly, some of sylke which shuld be no lenger
but that the knottes of them shulde appere in the myddes
of the lefte hande bytwene the longe fynge and the leche
fynge bycause the lewones shold be fastened to them with
a payre of tyettes whiche tyettes shold be reast vpon the
lewones and not vpon gesses, for hangyng and fastyng
vpon trees whan she fleeth, & those same lewones ye shall
fasten them aboute youre lytell fynge slackly, in compac-
tyng the same in foure or fyue folde as a bowe stryng
vnooccupied. And the tyettes serue to kepe her from win-
dyng whan she bateth. Also the same ledders that ben

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And yf she leue plumynge and loke vpon you, stande still
and cherke her, and whystell her vntyl she plume agayns
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and leyslerly fall vpon your knees, and pryncely whyle she
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and wrape the hawke therin. And then holde her softly
and stilly for huttinge of youre handes, and the vermyne
wyl crepe into the clothe. Also holde her in the sonne
on a fayre day, and ye shal se the vermyne crepe out vpon
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vpon trees whan she fleeth, & those same lewones ye shal
fasten them aboute youre lytell fynge slackly, in compac-
tynge the same in foure or fyue folde as a bowe strynge
vnooccupied. And the tyettes serue to kepe her from win-
dyng whan she bateth. Also the same ledders that ben

put in her belles to be fastened aboute her legges, ye shall
call bewettes.

¶ Creauice.

¶ Also ye shall call the longe lyne that ye do call your
hawke to reclayne with, your creauice, what so euer it be.

¶ A medycyne for an hawke that wyll caste fleshe.

¶ Put the fleshe that your hawke shall eat in fayre wa-
ter / and fede her therewith thre dayes / and she shall holde
her fleshe in the best wyse.

¶ A medecyne for an hawke þ hath lost her courage.

¶ An hawke þ hath lost her courage a man maye knowe
yf he wyll take good hede. For suche is her maner, whan
she is cast to a foule she fleeth awaywarde as though she
knewe not the foule. Or elles she wyl flee a lytel way off
and anon she gyueth it vp / for suche an hawke this is a
good medycyne. Take oyle of spayne and tempze it with
clere wyne and with the yoyke of an egge, and put therein
befe, and therof gyue to your hawke fyue mozelles, and
than sette her in the sonne, and at euen fede her with an
olde hote culner. And yf ye fede her thus thre tymes that,
hawke was neuer so lusty nor so folly before as she wyll
be after, and come to her owne courage. ¶ Other make
poudze of meeles that stycke, and put the poudze on the
fleshe of a pecoche, and medle the blode of a pecoche a-
monge the poudze, and make her to eat the fleshe.

¶ A medycyne that an hawke shall
not lye in meue for halustynes.

¶ Take ferne rotes that groweth on an oke and oke ap-
ples, and make Juce of them, and mete her fleshe therein
and fede the hawke thre tymes or foure, and that shall
make her to leue that.

¶ A medycyne for an hawke that hath the tayne.

¶ An hawke that hath the tayne a man maye knowe

if he take hede, for this is her maner, she wyll pante more
for one batynge than other for foure, and yf she holde
hee a lytell whyle she shulde almost lese her brythe, whe-
ther she be fatte or lene, and alway she maketh heuy chere
And for that, this is the medycyne. Take a quantyte of
the rednes of hasyll, with the poudre of rasene of pepere,
and somwhat of ginger / and make therof in fresch grete
thre pelletes and holde the hauke to the fyre, and whan
she feleth the heate, make her to swalow the thre pelletes
by strengthe / and knytte faste her becke that she caste is
not out / and do so thyes, and she shall be safe.

Also take rasne and rubarbe and grynde it togyder and
make iuce therof, and mete the fleshe therin, and gyue it
her to eate. And she shall be hole.

Also take Alysaundre and the rote of pyrmroses and
the rote of groghaules, and sethe them all in butter of a
cowe, and gyue her thre morcelles euery daye vnto the
tyme that she be hole / and loke that she be voyde whan ye
gyue her the medycyne.

How a man shall take a hauke from the eyer.



Also taketh an hauke from þe eyer, hym beho-
ueth for to do myself, in bynggng hym easely
and to kepe him wel fro colde, & from hurtting
of his bones, for they ben ful tēdre & they must
haue gret rest. And they may not haue slyking
& fylty ayre, but as cleene as can & may be thoughte. And
euermore gyue him cleane mete & hote, & a lytel softē and
chaūge oftē their mete but loke it be hole, & cut her mete in
to smal morcels, for they shuld not tyre on boneu tyll they
myght see. than after whan she begynneth to pene & plu-
meth and palcketh & pycketh her selfe, put her in to a close

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warine place that no fulmertes no? fereus no? other be-
myn come not into her, and let the place be sure for winde
and rayne, and than she wyll pzeus her selfe. And ever-
more gyue her good hote meates. For it is better to a mā
to fede his hauke whyle she is fedre with meates to make
her good with some cost, than to fede her with euyl mea-
res to make her bouthyfte with lyttell cooste. And loke
whan she begynneth to seme, that gyue her baytynge.

A medycyne for wormes in an hauke, which
syckenesse is called the fylaudres.

Marke well this syckenes, and beware therof. This is
the medycyne therfore. Ye shall take an herbe that is
called neppe, and put in a small gutte of a capon or of an
henne, and knytte it with a threde / and let her receyue it
hole, and she shall be hole and safe. Thus ye shall knowe
whanne your hauke hath wormes in her bely. Take
whan she hath castynge, than ye shall fynde one or two a-
bout her castynge place, yf she hath ben with ony.

A medycyne for a hauke that casteth wormes at
foundament, and what wormes that they be.

Take the lymayll of yron and medle it w flesch of porke
& gyue it two dayes to the hauke to eat, & he shall be hole.

A medycyne for an hauke that hath a syckenes,
which is called the aggreseyne.

Whan ye se your hauke hurte her fete with her becke,
and pulleth her tayle, than she hath the aggreseyne. For
this syckenes take the donge of a douue and of a shepe,
and of an alowe, and stronge bynegre and do all softelye
in a basyn of brasse, and medle them wel togydre to serue
thre dayes after, and gyue her fleshe of a culuer with ho-
ny, and with pounde of peper, & set her in a darke place and
so do wyne dayes. And whā ye se newe fethers in y tayle

was she her with uicose, and she shall be hole and safe.

A medycyne for an hauke that hath the crampe
in her wynges, and how it commeth.

For this crampe take a whyte lufe of breed somewhat
colder than it commeth out of the ouen, and let holde the
hauke softly for hurtynge, and cut the lufe almost through
out, and duple the wynges easlye and holde it betwene
the two partes of the lufe and lette it be holde so the space
of halfe a quarter of an houre, and she shall be hole.

The crampe commeth to an hauke by takynge of colde
in her yowthe. Therefore it is good for an hauke to kepe
her warme yonge and olde, and this medycyne is good
at all tymes for her, whether she be yonge or olde.

Let not an hauke be put in mew to late, but in
this maner as foloweth yf ye loue your hauke.

If ye loue wel your hauke kepe her well, & putte her
not late in mew, for who so for coustynesse of slepyng le-
feth the tyme of his haukes mewynge, and withholdeh her
to longe therfro, he may after put her in mew at auen-
ture, for than a parte of her mewynge tyme is past.

Who so putteth his hauke in mew in the begynnynge
of lente yf she be kepte as she oughte to be, she shall be
mewed in the begynnynge of August.

How ye shall dispoise and ordeyne your mew.

Set and dyspoise your mew in this maner so that no
wefel nor polcat nor none other vermy entre therto, nor
no wynde nor great colde, nor that it be ouer hote. Lette
that one parte of the mew be tourned towarde the sonne
so yf in the most parte of the daye the sonne may come in.

Also ye must se that she be not auexed nor greued with
much noyse nor with songe of men, and that no maner fol-

kes come to her but onely he that fedeth her. It behoueth
that your hauke haue a fedynge stocke in her mew, and a
longe stryng tyeed therto to fasten her meate with. For
elles she wyll care it aboute the hous & soyle it with duste
and peradventure she wyll hyde it tyl it synke, and than
fede vpon it, and that myght be her deathe. And therfore
whan it is bounde to the sayd fedynge stocke, she shal ney-
ther at fedynge nor at the tryngge ne at the lyghtynge ne
at the rysynge hurte her selfe, & whan she hath fedde take
awaye the remenaunt yf any leue, & in any wyse that she
haue cleane meate, & at euery mele fresh. For of stale me-
tes & euyl meates she shal engendre many syckneses, &
loke ye go neuer to your mew but whā ye shal gyue your
hauke meate. Or elles to byngge water to bath her. And
suffre no rayne to wete her at no tyme yf ye may, & as for
her bathynge that shal nothyng hindre her mewynge

**The maner how a man shal put an hauke
in to mew and that is well noted.**

Of one thyng ye must beware well yf she haue anye
syckenes yf ye make her hole or ye put her in mew, for as
I vnderstande a sycke hauke shal neuer mew well. For
though she mew she shal not endure but whyle she is
greate and fatte, for at the abbatynge of her estate she may
no lenger endure. Somtyme without any medycyne ma-
ny men deuyse how they myght mew thei haukes, for
some put haukes in mew at hyghe estate, & some whan
they ben ryght lowe, and some whan they ben full, & some
whan they ben empty and lene, and som whan they bene
myserable lene, but therof is no force yf she be hole, neuer
the lesse I shal saye myne aduysle as I haue sene & lerned
Who so putteth a geshauke or a terecell or a sparehauke
in to mew so hyghe that she may be no hygher, she wyll

holde her long in that poynt or that she lese or lene any fe
dess. And who so putteth her in mew leue it wyll longe
or she remounted. And who so putteth her in mew to
hungry & to lene, yf she haue meate at her wyll she wyll
eate to moche bycause of hunger, & peradventure she maye
be deed therby, as ofte hath ben seen. But who so wyll
that an hauke endure & me we kyndely, my counseyle is
that she be not hygh neyther to lowe, neyther in greete
opstresse of hunger but lyke as she shulde see best, than
take hede the fyrst day of to moche eatynge, vnto the tyme
that she be stanchted. And after that a man may take her
suche meate as I shall tell you moze playnly herafter.

In what maner and how a man shall
fede his hauke in mew.

Take with what meates she hath ben moost bled to be
fedde, & fede her therwith eyght dayes contynually, and
those eyght dayes gyue her bydes ynough bothe morowe
and euen and let her plume vpon them well, and take
castynge of the plumage, and that shall talaunt her well,
and cause her to haue good appetyte, and it shall clense
well her bowelles, and whan she is well clenfed ye maye
gyue her what meate that ye wyll, so it be clene and fre she

But the best meat for to make an hauke to mew moost
soonest without any medycyne, is the fleshe of a kydde or
of a ponge swanne and of a chekyn, and specially ratons
fleshe. So they ben not assaute, none lyke to it: and of a
ponge gosse. For suche meate is hote of it selfe.

And take peres of great freshe eles, and specially the
colpen nexte the navel and wete it in hote blode of muttō.
It is good to make her to mew, but specially it shall make
her wight after the soze aegge. These sayd fleshes ben
good to mew an hauke, and to kepe her in state, but loke
Haukyng.

D.1.

kes come to her but onely he that fedeth her. It behoueth
that your hauke haue a fedyng stocke in her mew, and a
longe stryng teyd therto to fasten her meate with. For
elles she wyll care it aboute the hous & soyle it with duste
and peraduenture she wyll hyde it tyl it stycke / and than
fede vpon it, and that myght be her deathe. And therfore
whan it is bounde to the sayd fedyng stocke, she shal ney-
ther at fedyng nor at the tryng ne at the lyghtyng ne
at the rysyng hurte her selfe, & whan she hath fedde take
awaye the remenaunt yf any leue, & in any wyse that she
haue cleane meate, & at every mele fresh. For of stale me-
tes & euill meates she shal engendre many sycknesses, &
loke ye go neuer to your mew but whā ye shal gyue your
hauke meate. Or elles to byng water to bath her. And
suffre no rayne to wete her at no tyme yf ye may, & as for
her bathyng that shal nothyng hindre her mewyng

**The maner how a man shal put an hauke
in to mew and that is well noted.**

Of one thyng ye must beware well yf she haue anye
syckenes yf ye make her hole or ye put her in mew, for as
I vnderstande a sycke hauke shal neuer mew well. For
though she mew she shal not endure but whyle she is
greate and fatte, for at the abbatyng of her estate she may
no lenger endure. Somtyme without any medycyne ma-
ny men deuyse how they myght mew their haukes, for
some put haukes in mew at hyghe estate, & some whan
they ben ryght lowe, and some whan they ben full, & some
whan they ben empty and lene, and som whan they bene
myserable lene, but therof is no force yf she be hole, neuer
the lesse I shal saye myne aduysle as I haue sene & lerned
Who so putteth a ge Hauke or a terecell or a sperehauke
in to mew so hyghe that she may be no hygher, she wyll

holde her long in that poynt or that she lese or lene ony fe
dess. And who so putteth her in mew leue it wyll longe
or she remounted. And who so putteth her in mew to
hungry & to lene, yf she haue meate at her wyll she wyll
eate to moche bycause of hunger, & peradventure she maye
be deed therby, as ofte hath ben seen. But who so wyll
that an hauke endure & meke kyndely, my counseyle is
that she be not hygh neyther to lowe, neyther in greate
distresse of hunger but lyke as she shulde see best, than
take hede the fyrst day of to moche eatynge, vnto the tyme
that she be stanchd. And after that a man may take her
suche meate as I shall tell you more playnly hereafter.

In what maner and how a man shall
fede his hauke in mew.

Take with what meates she hath ben moost bled to be
fedde, & fede her therwith eyght dayes contynually, and
those eyght dayes gyue her bydes ynough bothe morowe
and euen and let her plume vpon them well, and take
castynge of the plumage, and that shall talaunt her well,
and cause her to haue good appetyte, and it shall clense
well her bowelles, and when she is well clensed ye maye
gyue her what meate that ye wyll, so it be cleane and fre she

But the best meat for to make an hauke to mew moost
soonest without ony medycyne, is the fleshe of a kybbe or
of a ponge swanne and of a chekyn, and specially ratons
fleshe. So they ben not assaute, none lyke to it: and of a
ponge gosse. For suche meate is hote of it selfe.

And take peces of great fleshe eles, and specially the
colpen nexte the navel and wete it in hote blode of muttō.
It is good to make her to mew, but specially it shall make
her wight after the sore aeye. These sayd fleshes ben
good to mew an hauke, and to kepe her in state, but loke

Haukyng.

D.1.

she haue good plente euery daye, so that she rathere leue
parte than lacke ony. And euery thyrde day let her bathe
yf she lyst. And whan she wexed nygh ferme, gyue her
hennes & fatte porke, & of an hounde is passynge good.

Can hauke is neuer full ferme no: redy to drawe out of
mewes to the tyme her sercell be fully growen. yet haue
I sene some folkes take them out of mewes whan the ser-
cell were but halfe spronge, & that is peryllous, for they
are not than harde penned. Some folkes vse whan an
hauke hath cast her sercel to begyn and washe her meate
and fede her in mewes with washe meat a moneth or syre
weekes or euer they drawe them. But of al fleshe after
she is mewed a reasonable gorge of a hote hare is beste,
and also of a crowe hote. But it must be washed in water
and than it is the better. For that wyll not benym them
hastely they: grece, no: put them in no great feblenesse.
For it durteth somwhat with her.

To make an hauke to mewes tyme.
without ony huntynge of her.

Now I shall tell you very true medycynes for to mew
an hauke hastely & ye shal beleue for treuthe and ye wyll
assaye the. There ben in wodes or in hedges wormes
called adders & he reed of nature, and he is called bipera
And also there be snakes of y same kinde, & they ben very
bytter. Take two or thre of them & smyte of they: hedes &
the endes of they: tayles, thā take an newe erthe pot that
was neuer bled, & kut them into smal peces & put those
same therein & let them sethe strögly a great whyle at good
leyser, & lerte y pot be couered & no eyre come out of it no:
no b:eth & let it sethe so longe that the same peces sethe to
grece. Than cast it out & do awaye the bone & gadze the
grece & put it in a cleue vessel, and as ofte as ye fede your

hauke anoint her meat therewith, & let her eat as much as
she wyll. And þe meat shal mewe her at your owne wyll.

¶ Another medycyne.

Take whets and put it in the brothe that the adders
were soden in, and whan ye se the whete begyn to cleue,
take it out and fede hennys and chekyns therewith, and
fede your hauke with the same polayne.

¶ Who so wyll þe an hauke mewe not, nor fall none of
her fedets, therfore here is a medycyne.

Take poudre of canell & the Juice of franke costes and
the Juice of parayne, and take morcelles of fleshe thre or
foure yf ye lyst and wete them therin, and make the hauke
to swalowe them, and serue her so many tymes.

Also take the skynne of a snake & of an adder and kut it
in to small peces, & tēpre it with hote blode, and cause your
hauke oftentimes to fede therof, and she shal not mewe.

¶ For the goote in the throte.

Whan ye se your hauke blowe oftentimes, and that it
commeth of no batyrige, ye may be sure she hath þe goote
in her throte and for that take the blode of a peacock and en-
cense myrabolana and clowes of gelofre and canell and
gynger, & take of all these euenly and medle them with pe-
cockes blode, & sethe it tyll it be thyrke, & therof make mor-
celles, & gyue þe hauke euery day at mydmozne & at noone.

¶ For the goote in the heed and in the reynes.

Whā ye se your hauke may not endewe her meate nor
remount her estate, she hath the goote in the heed and
in the reynes, take momia othe woyle called momin, amōg
potycaryes ye may haue it, and the skynne of an hare, and
gyue it to your hauke to eat. ix. tymes with the fleshe of
a catte, and yf she may holde that meate she shall be safe.

¶ A medycyne for sykenesse called the fallera.

¶ When ye se your haukes clees waxe whyte than she hath the faliera. for this sycknesse take a blacke snake and knite away the heed and the tayle and take the mydle and frye it in an erthen pot, and take the grece and sane it, anoynte the fleshe of a pecocke therewith and gyue it to the hauke for to eate. viii. dayes, and yf ye haue noo pecocke gyue her fleshe of a douue, and after the. viii. dayes gyue her a chykn and washe it a lytel and gyue it her to eate, and take the tendrest of y breste with the froschel bone and let her eate it, & yf she amende any thyng she shal be hole.

¶ A medycyne for the crampe in the thygh, in the legge, and in the fote of an hauke.

¶ When ye se your hauke laye one fote vpon an othere fote she is taken with the crampe. Than drawe her blode vpon the fote that lyeth vpon that other fote and vpon the legge also, and he shal be hole.

¶ For the roughe oz the pole.

¶ Take poundree of hayes and put it vpon the fleshe of a douue and gyue it ofte to your hauke, and without doute she shal be hole.

¶ A medycyne for the potagre.

¶ When your haukes fete ben swollen she hath the potagre. Than take freshe may butter & as moche of oyle oliue and of alym, and chaufe it wel togider at the fyre and make therof an oyntment & anoynte the fete foure dayes and set her in the sonne and gyue her fleshe of a catte, and yf that auayle not sethe the knyttyng of a vyne and wrap it aboute the swelling & let her lye vpon a colde stone, and anoynt her with butter oz freshe grece, & she shal be hole.

¶ A medictne for syckenesse within the body of an hauke and it shewed not outwarde how she shal be holpen and in what maner.

¶ A man may know by the chere and vngladnesse of an

haue this infirmyte. But yet it is straunge to knowe thinges þ a man may not se in his sycknesse and what maner they ben greued, & speecially whan a mā wote not wherof it cometh. ¶ Fede your hauke well vppon an henne and than make her to faste two dayes after to auoyde well her bowelles. The thyrde daye take hony soden & syl her body full, & bynde her becke that she cast it not out of her body & than set her out in the sonne, & whan it draweth to the nyght fede her w a hote fowle, for as I herde my mayster say and she be not hole w þ, loke neuer other medycyne.

¶ For the passyon that goshaukes haue fastyng.

¶ Take the rote of small rusches and make Juce of them and wete your fleshe therin, and make her eat it.

¶ For haukes that be wounded.

¶ Take awaye the feders aboute the wounde, & take the whyte of an egge and oyle of olyue and medle it togyder and anoynte the wounde & kepe it with white wyne vnto the tyme ye se deed fleshe: and than put in the wounde escompe vnto the tyme the deed fleshe be wasted. After take encence & cleue as moche of the one as of the other, and medle it togyder, and whan ye wyll anoynt the soze hete your oyntment & anoynt it with a penne tyll þ tyme the skinne growe agayne, and yf ye se deed fleshe thereon and wolde haue it away, take bynegre and than anoynte it with this oyntment aforesayd, and she shal be hole.

¶ A medycyne for an hauke that hath the artetyke.

¶ Whan ye se your hauke fatte aboute the harte trust it for trouthe she hath the artetyke. Therfore let her blode in the origynall bayne, and after that gyue her a frogge for to eate, and she shal be hole.

¶ A medycyne for an hauke combyed in the bowelles.

¶ Whā your hauke is encombyed in the bowelles ye shal

knowe it by her; eyen, for her eyen wyl be darke & she wyl
loke vngladly, and her mutysyng wyl defoyle her founde-
ment. Than take the haukes meate, and anoynte it with
the poudre of canell & gyue it her to eate, & she shal be hole.

¶ A medycyne for a hauke that hath the goute.

¶ Feede your hauke with an Itchyn ones or twyse, and it
shal helpe her.

¶ A medycyne for an hauke that hath mytes.

¶ Take the Juice of worme wode and put it there as they
ben, and they shal dye.

¶ That an hauke vse her crafte all the season to flee or leue

¶ When ye goo to the felds in the latter ende of haukyng
and desyre that your hauke shal vse her crafte do to her in
this maner. Let her flee a foule & let her plume vpon it as
moche as she wyl, and when she hath plumed inough go
to her softly for frayeng, and rewarde her on the fowle,
and after that ye may cast her on a perche, and as well she
may vse her crafte so as that she fiewe all the yere.

¶ A medycyne for an hauke that hath the stone.

¶ Anoynt her foundement with oyle, & put the poudre of
alym with a holo we strawe. ¶ Also take an herbe called
christes ladder, & anoynt her mouthe within, & she shal be
hole. ¶ Also take small flambe rotes & polypody & the cor-
nes of spourge and grynde it well, and sethe it in butter,
and drawe it through a cloth, & make therof thre pelletes of
the greatnes of a nutte, and put it in his mouthe in the mo-
rowe tyde, & loke that he be voyde, & than let hym faste tyl
euensonge, and fede hym lytell & lytell, & he shal be hole.

¶ A medycyne for bermyn.

¶ Take the Juice of the rote of fenel and do it where the
bermyn be, and they shal dye.

¶ A medycyne for the fowme that haukes haue.

Whan ye se your hauke close her eyen & shaketh her heed, than hath she the reume in her heed. Therfor gyue her larde of a gote the fyrst day, and the seconde gyue her epatpke with the fleshe of a chekyn, & she shal be hole.

A medycyne for haukes that ben dyre, and desyre to drynke to kepe them moyst in kynde.

Take the Juice of haarbounde and wete thyne haukes meet therin, and fede her therwith ones oꝝ troyes, and she shal be hole.

For sykenesse that haukes haue in theyr entrayles.

A hauke that is sycke withyn the entrayles, is of an othere aaye thanne in othere sykenesses, for yf she holde not her meate but cast it, that is a token of the soule glet, for surfet of feders y ben gyuen to hankes in theyr youth. And afterward whan they come vnto tynayl and ben ausyded of the ryuer tha they were flowe to flee & desyre for to reste. And whan y hauke is vppon her perche, than she wyl slepe for to put ouer at the entrynge. And yf she holde fleshe ony whyle in her gorge, it wyl loke as it were soden, & whan she is wakyng she assayeth to put ouer at the entrynge, and it is a glutted and keled with the glette that she hath engendred, and yf she sholde escape she must put ouer, oꝝ elles she must dye, oꝝ caste it. And she cast it, she may be holpe with the medycyne.

A medycyne for the entrayles.

Take yolkes of egges rawe, whan they ben wel beten togyder put therto spanyshe salte and as moch hony therto and wete therin thy fleshe and fede thy hauke thre dayes therwith. And yf she make daunger to eate it, let holde thy hauke and make her to swalowe thre oꝝ foure moꝝ

celles in a daye, and sykerly she shal be hole, yet I shal tel
you an other thyng. Take honny at the chaungyng of the
mone, and a warpe netell, and therof make smal poudre,
and whan it is wel grounde take the brest bone of an hen
and an other of a culuer and hagge it smal wth a knyfe and
do away the skynne and do thereon the poudre, and al hote
with the poudre fede her, and so do thytes & she shal be hole

¶ For sykenes of swellynge.

¶ If a wycked felon be swollen in suche maner y^t a man
may hele it y^t the hauke shal not dye, thus a man may help
her strongly and length her lyfe, but the hauke wyl be be-
syegre and greuous of y^r sicknesse, & therfore ye must take
the rote of comfrote & sugre alyke moche, & sethe it in fre sh
grece with the thyrd part of honny, & than drawe it throug^h
a fayre clothe, & ofte gyue it to the hauke, & she shal be hole

¶ A medycyne for blaynes in haukes
mouthes called frounches.

¶ Of the frounche it is dyede for haukes, for it is a noisous
sykenes & draweth her to dethe, & withholdeth her strength
For men say that it cometh of colde for colde both haukes
moche harne, & maketh flume fall out of the brayne, & the
eyen wyl swell & empyre in theyr heed, & but she haue hasti-
ly helpe it wyl stoppe her nose thrylles, & therfore take fe-
nel maryal & serles plynke moche, and sethe them & drawe
them throug^h a cloth and otherwhyle washe her heed ther-
with, & put some in the rose of her mouth, & she shal be safe
¶ A medycyne for an hauke that casteth her fleshe.

¶ Wete her fleshe in a satysol, or elles sethe rasne in wa-
ter and put her fleshe therein whan it boyleth.

¶ A medycyne for the reume called agrum.

¶ Whan thou seest thy hauke bypon her mouthe and her
cheeks blobbed, than she hath this sykenesse called agrum

Therefore take a needle of syluer & hete it in the fyre & bren
the narells throughtoute, than anoynte it with oyle olyue

For to make an hauke greate and fatte.

Take a quantite of porke & hony & butter alyke moche
& purged grece, and do awaye the skyn, & seth them togy-
ther, & anoynt the fleshe therin, & fede your hauke therin
and she shall encrease myghtely. Elles take the wynges
of an Eued, and fede her, & kepe her from trauayle, and
do so ofte though the sued be neuer so fat, & if your hauke
be not passyng fatte within .xlii. dayes, wondre I thynke

For botches that growe in an haukes Thowe.

Cutte these botches with a knyfe & let out the matter
of them and after clense the clene with a syluer sponne, or
els fyll the hole with a poudre of armenelyt bent, & vpon
the poudre do a lytell larde that is resyde, & so it wyl away.

Here is a good medycyne for an hauke that wyl
not come to reclayne.

Take fresh butter & put therto sugre & put it in a clene
cloth & reclayne her to y & kepe it in a boxe in your bagge.

A medycyne for haukes that ben refrayned.

When ye se your hauke nesynge and castynge water
through her nolethpylles on her nares, than doutles she
is refrayned. For y sykenesse take y greynes of chafe
legre and of peper, and grynde it well, and tempze it with
stronge vynegre, and put it in her nares & in the roofof
her mouth, and gyue her fleshe to eat, & she shall be safe

A medycyne for haukes y haue payne in theyr crokes

Ye shall take sayre Rosum and poudre of gylouer and
medle it togyther and gyue it to your hauke to eat, and yf
she holde it paste the seconde daye after, she shall be hole.

A medycyne for the stoue in the foundament.

When your hauke maye not muteyse, than she hathe
that sykenes called the stoue. And for this sykenesse ye

C. i.

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you an other thyng. Take hony at the chaungyng of the
mone, and a sharpe netell, and therof make smal poudre,
and whan it is wel grounde take the brest bone of an hen
and an other of a culuer and hagge it smal wth a knyfe and
do away the skynne and do thereon the poudre, and al hote
with the poudre fede her, and so do thytes & she shal be hole

¶ For sykenes of swellunge.

¶ If a wycked felon be swollen in suche maner þ a man
may hele it þ the hauke shal not dye, thus a man may help
her strongly and length her lyfe, but the hauke wyl be ve-
ry egre and greuous of þ sicknesse, & therfore ye must take
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ly helpe it wyl stoppe her nose thylles, & therfore take fe-
nel marpal & serles plynke moche, and sethe them & drawe
them thugh a cloth and otherwhyle washe her heed ther
with, & put some in the rose of her mouth, & she shal be safe.

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legre and of peper, and grynde it well, and tempze it with
stronge vynegre, and put it in her nares & in the roose of
her mouth, and gyue her fleshe to eate, & she shall be safe.

A medycyne for haukes y haue payne in theyr cropes

Ye shall take layre Rosum and poudre of gylouer and
medle it togyther and gyue it to your hauke to eate, and yf
she holde it paste the seconde daye after, she shall be hole.

A medycyne for the stone in the fundament.

When youre hauke maye not muteyse, than she hathe
that sykenes called the stone. And for this sykenesse ye

shall take the herte of a swyne and the grece of a swyne /
and cutte it with the fleshe of the herte, & she shall be hole

¶ A medycyne for the dyse trounce.

¶ For this sykenesse take the rote of polypody þ groweth
vpon okes and seth it a great whyle, thā take it from the
fyre & let it stand & were lewe warme, than washe your
flesch therin fede your hauke thre tymes, & she shall be hole

¶ A medycyne for woormes called anguelles.

¶ Take pressure made of a lambe that was ended in br-
yme & make therof thre morcelles and put it in a gutte of
a culuer and fede her therewith, & loke the hauke be voyde
whan ye gyue her the medycyne. ¶ Also take Juice of dra-
gons and put full the gutte of a pygeon, and than cutte it
and departe it as the hauke may ouerflowe it and put it in
his body, and knytte his becke for castynge. ¶ Also gyue
her the ballockes of a bucke as hote as they be cutte oute,
and make poudre of the pyntell and cast vpon the fleshe
of a Cat. and fede her therewith, and she shall be hole.

¶ An hauke Tyreth, Fedeth, Gorgeth, Becketh, Rouseth,
Endueth, Muteth, Percheth, Jorketh, Putteth, Duc-
proneth, Plummeth, She warbulleth, and mantelleth.

She tyreth vpon rumpes, she fedeth on all maner of flesch
she gorgeth whan she fylleth her gorge full with meat, she
becketh whan she seweth, (that is to saye) whan she wy-
peth her becke. She rouseth whan she shaketh her feders
and her body togyther. She endueth whan her meate in
her bowelles sal to dygestiō. She muteth whan she auoy-
deth her ordur. She percheth whā she standeth on any ma-
ner how or percheth. She Jorketh whā she slepeth. She
putteth ouer whā she auoydeth her meat out of her gorge
into her bowelles. She prouneth whan she fetcheth oyle
with her becke ouer the taile and anoynteth her fete & her
feders. She plumeth whā she pulleth feders of any foule,

or of any thyng and casteth them fro her. She warbelleth
whan she draweth her wynges ouer the myddes of her
backe & there they mete bothe & softly shaketh the and let
them fall agayne. And manfelled whan she stretcheth her
one wyng along after her leg, & afterward the other wyng
and most comonly she doth y before or she warbelleth her
The names of spere haukes as Duregyers and
spatuyters haue determyned.

There is a questyon asked whether a man shall call
a spere, or a sperehaue, or an aspere haue. And
olstrygers & also speruyters saye she may be called all.iii.
names, for these reasons she may be called a sperehaue
for of all haukes that there be she is moost spere, that is to
saye moost tendre to kepe. For the leest myldyetynge and
mylentendynge sleeth her. And she may be called a spere
haue of sharpnes of her courage & of her lokyng quickly
and also of her flyenge, for she is mooste asper and sharpe
in all thyng that belonge vnto her of any other haukes.
She may also be called a spere haue for two reasons, one
is she spareth golhaukes & tercelles bothe suche as ben in
theyr soxe age vnto the time they may be reclaimed & made
redy to flee. As golhaukes and tercelles that be not fully
mewed vnto the tyme they may be clene ensaymed & redy
to flee. For all the whyle they ben vnable, the spere haue
occuppeth the season & sleeth partrych well, that is to saye
from saynt Margaretes day vnto it be lammes, & so forth
in the yere. And she wyl flee well yonge felandes, yonge
hethcockes in the begynnyng of the yere, & after Michel-
mas whā partryches passe theyr daunger I haue sene the
made some to flee the pye, some to flee the tele vpon the ry-
uer at the Futte, some to flee the woodcocke, & some for the
blacke byrde and the thrush. The woodcocke is cōbrous
to flee but yf there be crafte, therfore whan ye come in to a
C.ii.

wood or quecke of bushes, cast your sparrowhawk into a tree and bete the bushes, than if on y woodcocke aryle she wyl be sure therof, ye must fynde make her to a foule cast vp out of the bushes & your hauke must syt on losse, as ye make her to a partryche. Also as I sayde ye may call her a sparrowhawk for an other cause. For and there were a shyp fraught full of haukes and nothyng elles and there were a sparrowhawk amonge them ther sholde no custome be payed bycause of her. And so for the most comyn name they ben called sparrowhawks for the reason aforesayde.

¶ An hauke fleeth to the betwe, to the becke or to the Toll, Nota, Crepe, Querre, Fer, Jutty.

An hauke fleeth to the ryuer dyuerse wayes and fleeth the foule dyuersly, that is to saye, she fleeth to the betwe, or to the becke, or the toll, and all is but one as ye shall knowe here after. She fleeth also to the Querre to the Crepe and no more wayes but those thre. And she symmeth the foule at the fer Jutty or at the Jutty ferre. ¶ Now shall ye knowe what these termes betokene and more folowynge. As huff, Jutty, ferry, mounte.

Raundon, Crepe, Emewed.

A Goshawk or a tercell that shall flee to the betwe to the Toll, or to the Becke, in this manere she is caught. Ye must fynde a foule in the ryuer or in a pyt pryuely, & than set your hauke a greate space of vppon a moll hyll or on the ground and crepe softly towarde the foule from your hauke streyght waye, & whan ye come almost there as the foule lieth loke backward toward the hauke & with your hand or with your tabur styck becke your hauke to come to you, and whan she is on wyng & cometh lowe by the ground & is almost at you, than smyte your tabur & crye huff, huff, huff and make the foule sprynge, & with the noyse the foule wyl ryl, and the hauke wyl symme it.

And now take hede yf your hauke nymme the foule at the ferre syde of there ryuer or at the pyt from you, than she fleeth the foule at the fer Jutty. And yf she see it vpon the syde that ye be on, as it may happe dyuers tymes than ye shall saye she hath slayne the foule at the Jutty ferry.

If youre hauke nymme the foule alofte, ye wyll saye she toke it at the mounte or at the souce. And yf the foule sprynge not but flee alonge after the ryuer and the hauke nymme it, than ye shall saye she slewe it at the raundon.

Crepe.

And your hauke fleeth at or to the Crepe whan ye haue your hauke on yone fyfte and crepe softely to the ryuer or to the pyt and fleeth softely to the bynke therof, and than crye, huff, and by that meane nymme a foule, thanne it is slayne at the crepe eyther at the ferre Jutty, or at the Jutty ferry, as is aforesayde. And yf it happe as it dothe oftentymes the foule for feare of youre hauke wyll sprynge and fall agayne into the ryuer, or the hauke seeth her, and so lye styl and dare not arylse, ye shall saye than your hauke hath ennewed the foule into the ryuer. And so ye shall saye and there be moze foules in the ryuer than youre hauke nymmeth yf they dare not arylse for feare of youre hauke

A thefe.

Understande ye that a goshauke sholde not flee to any foule of the ryuer with belles in noo wyse, and therfore a goshauke is called a thefe.

Querre.

And your hauke fleeth to the querre, whan there bene in a stubyll tyme Sordes of mallardes in the felde. And whan she espyeth them and commeth couert her selfe and kepyuely vnder hedges or lowe by the ground and nyme one of them or they rylse, than shall ye saye that the foule was slayne at the querre.

¶ Marke this terme drawe.

Some folke mylule this terme drawe, and say y theye hauke wyll drawe to the tyer and that terme drawe is properlye assignned to that hauke that wyll see a rooke, or a crowe, or a rauen vpon a lande sytting, and than it must be sayde that such an hauke wyll drawe well to a roke.

Now ye shal vnderstande yf a man wyll make an hauke to the querre, in this maner he must do.

Take a tame mallarde and sette hym in a fayre playne and let hym goo where he wyll. Than take your hauke vpon your fist and goo to that playne, and holde vp youre hande a praty waye of from the mallarde. And loke yf the hauke can espye it by her owne courage. And yf she haue founde the foule and desyre to flee therto, let her see it, and plumme wel vpon her and serue her so two or thre tymes, and than is she made to the querre.

I haue knowne Gētylmen y whan someuer & where so euer they se any tame duckes, & yf they hauke wold desyre to the, thā they wold let flee to the incouragyng they haukes to well fleying vnto the querre another tyme.

¶ A praty crafte to take an hauke y is broke out of mewe and al maner of foules y sytte in trees yf a man wyll.

Loke where an hauke percheth for a nyghte in anye maner place, and soft and leysely clym to her with a skōce or a lantern that hath but one lyghte in your hande, and let the light be towarde the hauke, so that she see not your face and ye may take her by the legges or otherwyse as ye lyst, and in lyke wyse all other maner of foules.

¶ Of haukes belles.

The belles that your hauke shal were loke in anye wyse that they be not to heuye, ouer her power to were. Also that none be heuyer than an other but lyke of weyght. Loke also that they be sonowre and well soun-

dyng and myll, and not both of owne coloure but that one
be a lemytoun vnder an other, and that they be hole and
not broken, and specially in the soundyng place. For and
they be broken, they wyll sounde fully.

Of spere haukes belles there is grete choyse and lytle
charge of them, for there bene plenty. But for go haukes
somtyme belles of melayne were called the best and they
bene full good, for they commonly are sounde with syluer
and solde thereafter. But ther be now bled of doutche land
belles of a toun called Dordrecht, and they ben passyng
good belles. For they ben well sorted, well sounded, so-
nour of ryngyng in mylnes and passyng wel lastyng.

Here endeth the processe of haukyng, and now folo-
weth the names of all maner of haukes and
to whome they belonge.

These haukes belonge to an Emperour.

These ben the names of all maner of haukes. First
an eagle, a bautre, a meloun, the simplest of those
thre wyll see an hynde, a Calfe, a faune, a Koo, a kyd,
an Elke, a crane, a bustarde, a storcke, a swanne, a fore,
on the playn grounde, and these be not inlured ne reclay-
med bycause that they ben so ponderous to the perch porta-
tife. And these thre by theyr nature belog to an Emperour.

These haukes belonge vnto a kynge.

A grefaucō, a tercel of a grefaucō are deu vnto a king.

For a Prince.

There is a faucone gentyle, and a tercell gentyll, and
these ben for a Prince.

For a Duke.

There is a faucon of the rocke, and that is for a Duke.

For an Erle.

There is a faucon peregryne, and that is for an Erle.

For a Baron.

There is a bastarde, and that hauke is for a baron.

Haukes for a knyght.

There is a sacre, and a sacret, & those be for a knyght.

Haukes for a squyer.

There is a lanere and lanarel and these belonge vnto a squyer.

For a lady.

There is a merlyon, and that hauke is for a lady.

An hauke for a yonge man.

There is an hobby, and that hauke is for a yonge man.

And these ben haukes of the Course and ben bothe yllured to be called and reclaymed.

And yet there be mo kyndes of haukes.

There is a goshauke, and that hauke is for a yoman.

There is a tercel and that is for a poze man.

There is a sparehauke, & he is a hauke for a prest.

There is a musket, and he is for an holy Water clerke.

And these ben of an other maner of kynde. For they fle to Querre and to ferre, Jutty and to Jutty ferry.

Thus endeth the boke of haukyng.

Imprinted at london in Douls chyrchyarde

by me Hery Tab.

Finis.

Finis.

Finis.

Finis.

Finis.

Finis.

Finis.

Finis.

Finis.

Finis.

Finis.

Finis.

Finis.

Finis.

Finis.

Finis.

Finis.

Finis.

Here begynneth the boke of huntynge.





The wylde as is in the booke of hauking
aforesayd are wyttou & noted y^e termes
of pleasure belongyng to gentylmē ha-
uynge a delite therein. In y^e same maner
this booke folowynge sheweth to such ge-
ntyl persones y^e maner of hunting for al
maner of beestes, whether they beest
of venery or chace or rascall, & also it sheweth all termes
conuenient as wel to y^e houndes as to y^e beestes aforesayd
and certain by many dyuers of them as is declared in the
booke folowynge. ¶ Beestes of Venery.



Where so euer ye fare by fryth or by fell
Whider child take hede how trillā do you tell
How many maner beest of Venery ther wer
Lysten to your dame and she shall you lere
Four maner of beestes of Venery there are
The fyrste of them is the hert, the seconde is the hare
The thre is one of tho, the wulfe and not one moo.

¶ Beestes of the Chace.

And where ye come in playne or place
I shall you tell which ben beestes of enchace
One of them is the bucke, an other is the doo
The fore and the martyron, and the wylde roo
And ye shall my dere chylde other beestes all
Where so ye them fynde rascall ye shall them call
In fryth or in fell, or in the forest I you tell.

¶ Note here the age of an harte.

And for to speke of the harte yf ye wyll it lere
Ye shall hym a calfe call at the fyrste yere
The seconde yere a broket so shall ye hym call
The thyrde yere a spayad lerned thus all
The fourth yere a stagge call to hym by any way
The fyft yere a great stagge your dame byd you say

The fyrst yere call hym an hart

Do so my chyld whyle ye be in quarte.

To knowe the heed of an harte and that is dyuers.

And of the horne that he than bereth about

The fyrst heed shall be iudged without

Therin fynden we suche dyuersyte

Neuerthelesse the fyrte yere euermore at the leest

Thou shall well iudge the perle of the same best

Whan he hath auntlere without any lette

Ryall and surpall also there I sette

And that in the toppe so whan we may them ken

Than ye shall call hym forcelth an harte of ten

And whan he hath in the toppe thre of the selue

Than ye shall call hym troched an hart of twelue

And afterwarde in the toppe the of whan there four be

Than shall ye call hym summed an harte of syttene

And from four forward what so befall

Be he neuer of so many ye shall hym sommed call

Ryght of the nombze even that he is

Calles hym from four sommed pwoys

Also haue ye seele, an hart heded wele.

An herde, a bene, a sounder, a rowte

A chyld calleth herdes of harte and of hynde

And of bucke and of doo where ye them fynde

And a beue of roos what place they ben

And a soundze ye shall of the wylde swyne

And a rowte of wolues where they passe in

So shall ye them call as many as they ben.

A lytell herde, a mydle herde, a greate herde

Twenty is a lytell herde though it be of hyndes

And thre score is a mydle herde to cal the by kindes

And four score is a great herde call ye them so

Be it harte be it hynde, bucke, or elles doo.

Howe ye shal save a greate harte, & not a fayre, & other.

A Great hart whan ye hym se so shal ye hym call
But never a fayre hart for nothyng that may befall
A greate hynde a great bucke and a fayre doo
My sonnes where ye walke call ye them soo
So ye sholde name suche dere, and do as I you lere.

What is a beuy of roos greate or small.

A And syxe is a beuy of roos on a roote
And ten is a mydle beuy full well I it knowe
A great beuy is twelue whan they togyder be
And so call them sonnes where that ye them se
The more nombre than yboys, the greater the beuy is.

What is a soundre of swyne greate or smale

Twelue make a soundre of the wyld swyne
Fyftene a mydle soundre what place they be in
A great soundre of swyne twenty ye shal call
Forget not this lesson for nothyng that may befall
Thinke what I save, my sonne nyght and daye.

W Of the Roo huntynge brykynge and bressynge
Whan ye hunte at the Roo than ye shal save thore.
He crossyeth and trasoneth your houndes befoze

A great roo bucke ye call hym not soo
But a fayre roo bucke and a fayre doo
With the bowelles and with the blood
Rewarde ye your houndes my sonnes so good.

And eche sote ye shal cut in four I you ken
Take the bowelles and the bloode & do all togyther than
Gyue it than to your houndes soo
And moche the gladder than they wyll goo
That to your houndes no rewarde is named
For it is eaten on the grounde and on the skyn dealed
The roo shal be herdeled by very I wene
The two forther legges the heed layde bytwene

And take the one hyndre legge bp I you pray
 And that other farther legge ryght as I you say
 Upon that other ferder legge bothe ye them pytte
 And with that other ferther legge bp ye them knyght
 On this maner thus whan ye haue wroughte
 All boole to the kechyn than it shall be brought
 Saue that your houndes eat, the bowelles and the fete.
 ¶ Now of the age and vndoing of the boze.

Now to speke of the boze the fyrst yere he is
 A pygge of the soulder called as I haue blys
 The seconde yere an hogge and so mal he be
 And an hogge sterc whan he is of yeres thre
 And whā he is of foure yeres a boze shal he be
 From the soulder of the swyne than departeth he
 A synguler is he so, for alone he wyll goo
 Whan ye haue slayne the boze and wyl do hym ryght
 Ye shall vndo hym vnslayne whan he shall be dyght
 Thyrty bredes and two of hym ye shall make
 By the lawe of Venery I dare vndertake
 Through your houndes by strength yf he be deed
 They shall haue the bowels boyled with breed
 Cast vpon the grounde there the boze was slayne
 And that is called a rewarde so hunters it sayne
 Upon the erth so haue I blys, for that so eaten is.

¶ Now of the Hare.

Now to speke of the hare my sones sykerly
 That best kynge shall be called of all Venery
 For all the fayre spekyng and blowyng that thare
 Commeth of sechyng and syndyng of the hare
 For my louyng chyldren I take it on hande
 He is the meruaylousst best that is in any lande
 For he semayeth croketh and roungeeth euermore
 And bereth talow and grece, & above, teeth hath before

¶ Ill.

And otherwhyle he is male, and so ye shall hym fynde
And otherwhyle female, and kyndely by kynde
And whan he is female and kyndleth hym within
In thre degrees he them bereth or he with them thryn
Two rough and two smoth who wyll them se
And two knottes also that kyndeles wyll be.
Whan he is femaie so tell I my tale.

¶ The rewarde for houndes.

When your houndes by strength haue don her to deed
The hunter shall rewarde them with the heed
With y Holders & the sydes & with the bowels all
And all thyng within the wombe saue onely the gall
The paunch also, gyue them none of tho
Which rewarde whan on the erth it is dealed
With all good hunters the halow it is named
Than the loynes of the hare loke ye not forgete
But bynge them to the kitchyn for thy lordes meate
And of this beest to trete, here shal it be let.

¶ Which beestes shall be slayne & which strypte.

Now to speke of beestes whan they ben slayne
How many ben strypte and how many ben slayne
All that bere skynne and talow and rounge leue me
Shall be slayne saue the hare for he shall strypte be
And all that bereth grece and pyles therupon
Euer shall be strypte whan they ben vndone
On this maner playe, thus ye shal saye.

¶ Which beestes shall be tered with the lymere

Mere dere sones echone now wyll I you lere
How many maner of beestes as with the lymere
Shall be by tered in fryth or in felde
Bothe the harte and the hucke and the boze so wyld
And all other beestes that hunted shal be
Shall be sought and founde with ratches so free

Say thus I you tolde, my chyldren soo boldy.

¶ The descreyving of a Bucke.

Had ye speke of the Bucke the fyrste yere he is
A fawne soukyng on his dame laye as I you wys
The leconde yere a pyket, the thyrde yere a saurell
A four at the fourth yere the treuthe I you tell
The fyft yere call hym a bucke of the fyrst hede
The syxt yere call hym a bucke and do as I you rede.

¶ Of the hornes of a bucke.

The hornes of a great bucke oꝝ he so be
Must be summoned as I saye harkeneth to me
Two braunches fyrste pawmed he must haue
And four auauuncers the sothe yf ye wyll saue
And .xiiii. espelers and than ye may hym call
Where so he be a greate bucke I tell you all

¶ Of the Roo bucke.

And yf ye of the Roo bucke wyl knowe the same
The fyrst yere he is a kydsoukyng on his dame
The leconde yere he is a gyyle, and ben such all
The thyrde yere an heinuse loke ye hym call
Roo bucke of the fyrst heed he is at the fourth yere
The fyft yere a roo bucke hym call I you lere
At saynt Andrewes day his hornes he wyll caste
In moze oꝝ in mosse he hydeth them faste
So that no man may them sone fynde
Elles in certayne he doth not his kynde
At saynt James day where so he goo
Than shall the roo bucke gendre with the roo
And so boldly there as ye so iourne
Than he is called a ro bucke goyng in his tourne
And yf ye may a roo bucke slee withoten any fayle
And ye fynde the heuy grece at his tayle
As some roo buckes haue whan ye it fynde

Than shall ye reere it as ye do of hart and hynde
Also the roo bucke as it is well kynde
At holy roode day he goth to ryde
And bleth the byt, whan he may get it.

¶ Now of the harte and the hynde.

Sones of the harte and the hynde lerne ye may
There they drawe to the herde at holy roode day
To the stepe than they gone, eche hote day at none
Which stepe they vse my chyldren I you saye
Tyll be mysomer at the leest waye
The cause of the stepe is to kepe them fro the flye
Who so cometh to that place may it well spye
In other thyng vse they my chyldre also
The same season of the yere so sayle to go.

¶ Of the cryenge of these beestes.

A hart beloweth and a bucke groyneth I fynde
And eche roo bucke certaynly bellet by kynde
The noyse of the beestes thus ye shall call
For pryde of theyr make they vse it all
Saye chyldre where ye goo, your dame taught you soo.

¶ Marke well these seasons folowynge.

Tyme of grece begynneth at mysommer daye
And tyll holy roode daye lasteth as I you saye.
The season of the foxe to the Natyvytye.
Tyll the Annuncyation of our lady free.

Season of the roo bucke at Easter shall begyn
And tyll Mychelmas lasteth nye or the blyn.

The season of the roo begynneth at Mychelmas
And it shall endure tyll it be Candelmas.

At Mychelmas begynneth the huntynge of the hare
And lasteth tyll mysomer there wyll no man spare.

The season of the wulfe is in eche countre
At the season of the foxe and evermoze. All be.

The season of the boze is frome the Natyuyte
Tyll the purgycacyon of our lady soo free
For at the natuyte of our lady swete
He may fynde where he goeth vnder his fete
Both in woodes and felde cozne and other frute
Whan he after fode maketh any sute
Crabbes and oke coznes and nuttes there they growe
Hawes and hepes and other thynges inowe
That tyll the purgycacyon lasteth as ye may se
And maketh the boze in season to be
For whyle that frute may last, his tyme is neuer past.

Now to speke of the hare how all shall be wrought
Whan he shall with houndes be founden & sought
The fyrste worde to the houndes & the hunter shal out pyt
As at the keuel doze, whan he openeth it
That all may hym here he shall saye (arere)
For his houndes wyll come to hastely
This is the fyrste worde my sone of Venery
And whan he hath coupled his houndes echone
And is forth with them to the felde gone
And whan he hath of caste his couples at wyll
Than shall he speke and saye his houndes tyll
Hors de couple auant se auant (twyle so
And than (so ho so ho) thyres and no mo
And than saye (sacy auant so ho) & the praye
And yf ye se your houndes haue good wyll to ren
And drawe awayewarde fro you say as I you ken.
Here how amy agayn them call so
Than (swef mon amy swef) to make them softe tho
And yf ony fynde of the hare there hath goo
And he byght Rycharde or Bemounde to hym crye soo
Oyes a Bemounde le byllant) and I shall you auow
Que quida troula cowarde oula courte coboe)

That Bemounde the worthy without any fayle
 That weneth to fynde the cowarde with the thorte taylor
 And yf ye se where the hare at pasture hath ben
 If it be in the tyme of the corne grene
 And yf your houndes chace well at your wyll
 Than thre motes ye shall blowe bothe lowde and myll
 There one & there another there he pastured hath
 Than saye (Illoquens) in the same path
 So saye to them in kynde, vnto tyme that ye her fynde
 And than caste a sygne all the felde aboute
 To se her pasture where she hath be in or out
 Oher at her fourme for gladly to be she is not lese
 There she hath pastured in tyme of relese
 And ony hounde fynde or musynge of her mace
 There as she hath ben and is gone out of that place
 Cha cy touz cy est yll, so shall ye saye
 Allez arere so how sa, as lowde as ye maye
 Sa cy ad est so how, after that
 Sa la cy auant, and therof be not lat
 And whan ye se vnto the playne her at the last
 In felde or in arable lande or in the wood paste
 And your hounde wyll fynde of her there then
 Saye, la douce amy last est a, and do as I you ken
 That is to saye, swete frende there is he come low
 For to dype here, and therwith ye shall saye, so how
 Illoquens eydouce ey baylaüt so how so how, thā twyse
 Thus may ye now dere sones lerne of beneryce
 And whan ye come there as ye trowe he wyll dwell
 And so semeth to you well than saye as I you tell
 La douce la est a venus, for to ewell thore
 And therwith thryes, so how, saye ye no more
 And yf it semeth well you to fynde all in fere
 And wene so to do than saye, douce how here how here
 Huntynge.

How, here douce how here how here, he sytteth
 So shall ye saye my chyldren and for nothyng letteth
 All maner of beestes that euer chached be
 Haue one maner of worde, so how, I tell the
 To fulfyll o: vnyll all maner of chaas
 The hunter euermore in his mouthe y worde he haas
 And yf your houndes at a chace renne there ye hunte
 And the beestes begyn to renne as hartes ben wonte
 O: for to hanylon as dooth the fore with his gyle
 O: for to crosse as the doo otherwyle
 Erther to dwell so that your houndes can not out goo
 Than shall ye saye (Ho sa amy sa sa)
 A couples sa arere so how) such is the playe
 And (so how) as moche is as (sa how) to saye
 But for (so how) is mozte in speche whan it is brough
 Therfore saye we (so how) but (sa how) saye we nough
 And yf your houndes chace at harte o: at the hare
 And they renne at defaute thus ye shall there fare
 Cicy so how assayne assayne stou ho ho
 Csa assayne arere so how, these wordes and no moo
 And yf your houndes renne well at the fore o: at the doo
 And so fayle at defaute say thus ferder o: ye goo
 Cho ho o: swef aluy douce aluy, that they here
 Cho hoy assayne assayne sa arere
 Cso how so how beues a coupler, and do as I ken
 The more worshyp may ye haue amonge all men
 Your craftes let not be bydde, and do as I you bydde
 All my sones in same, and thus may ye knowe of game.

The boost that the mayster hunter maketh to his
 man, now here folowynge ye may here.

The matter to the man maketh his boost
 That he knoweth by kynde what the hart cost
 At huntynge euermore whan he gothe

Quod the man to his mayster that were good loze
foz to knowe what he doth the houndes before
What doth he quod the mayster to the man
He dooth quod he euen as thou mayst se
¶ Bzeketh, and so dooth no beest but he
Whan bzeketh he quod the man, what is that to saye
With his fete he openeth the erth there he gothe awaye
What is the cause quod the man mayster ¶ the praye
That the hart afore the houndes whan they hyui hūte aye
That than to the ryuer he wylleth foz to goo
Quod the mayster to the man there are causes two
¶ foz two causes the harte despyeth to the ryuer, and note
Wel these termies folowynge Descende and other.
¶ One cause foz the ryuer Descende he is aye
And so he is to the water whan he taketh the waye
Why callest thou hym descende mayster ¶ the praye
foz he prayeth of his myght the sothe foz to saye
In other is to the water why he goth otherwhyle
The houndes that hym leuen to purpose to begyle
¶ Yet of this harte quod his man mayster ¶ I will ken
In to the water whan he lepeh what he maketh the
He profereth quod the mayster and so ye shall saye
foz he wote not hymselfe yet how he wyl awaye
Wheder ouer the water he wyl forth pas
Or tourne agayne the same waye there he fyrst was
¶ Therfore it is profer as these hunters sayne
And refrofer yf the same waye he tourne agayne
At the other syde of the water yf he vpstarte
¶ Than shall ye call it the soule of the harte
And that is foz the water of his legges wete
Downe in to the steppes there fallen of his fete
Agayne the water his waye euen yf he hent
¶ Than bzeketh he water therto take you tent

And yf wylth the go algate you it shall
Defoulant the water and harte so hym call
How of the nombles marke well the termes
The man to his mayster spebeth blythe
Of the nombles of the harte that he wolde them kythe
How many endes there shall be them wylthin
Quod the mayster but one thycke nor thynne
In that is but the gargylon to speke of all by dene
And all these other crokes and roundelles bene

The auuncers, the forcers.

Yet wolde I wyte and thou woldest me lete
The crokes and the roundelles of the nombles of the dere
One croke of the nombles lyeth euer moze
Under the throte holl of the beest befoze
That called is (auuncers) who so can them ken
And the hyndermost parte of the nombles then
That is to saye the (forcers) that lyen euen bytwene
The two thyghes of the beest that other crokes euen
In the mydret that called is the roundell also
For the sydes rounde aboute souen it is fro
My dere sones holde, saye of game thus I you tolde
Yet wolde I wyte mayster why these houndes all
Bayen and cryen whan they hym seche shall
For they sholde haue helpe that is the? skyll
For to see the best that they renne tyll
Tell me mayster quod the man what is the skyll
Why the hare wolde so fayne renne agaynste the hyll
Quod the mayster for her legges be shorter befoze
Than behynde that is the skyll thore
What is the cause quod the man that men saye of the beest
That the hare sytteth aye whan she taketh her reste
And other beestes lye as comynly men sayne
For two causes quod the mayster I tell the playne

One is for the hurles upon her houg'es aye
And all other beestes can the lyde to the ground'e laye
An other cause ther is and that is no lesse
For the bereth bothe sewet and pure gree's
Let wolde I mayster quod the man sayne wyte more
Where lyeth the sewet of the hare behynde o' befoze
Ouer the loyne quod the mayster of eche hare thou take
Bytwene the tayle and the chynne even on the backe
Let wolde I mayster quod the man these at the lere
Whan thou walkest in the felde with thy lymere
There as an hare pastured hath o' thou hym se
To knowe fatte o' lene whether he be
I can quod the mayster well tell the this caas
Wayte well where he laye, and where he fumped haas
Elowe and englaimed yf that it be
Than he is fatte I tell the, lerne this of me
And yf it be bothe blacke and harde and clene
Than he is megre lathre and lene
And of this same thyng'e yf thou leue not me
Take hede in the wynter and than thou may it se
Let master of the hare sayne wolde I wyte more
What he doth whan he goth the houndes befoze
He soth and reso'th there he gothe a waye
Pycketh and repycketh the sothe for to save
But what is that quod the man whan they so done
That shall I quod the mayster tell the full soone
In the felde's where he goeth no wayes ben
There he soth whan he steppeth and it may not be seen
And after whan he doubleth and turneth agayne
Than he reso'teth as good hnters sayne
And whan he renneth in the waye d're o' wete
Than men may fynd fossa'x of clees o' of fete
Than pycketh the hare aye whan he doth so

And repycketh than he agayne goo.

¶ A vauntelay, alaye, and relaye.

Myster yet quod the man what is that to saye
That shall I tell the quod he, for a lytell bysethe
Whan the houndes are set an harte for to mete
And other hym chalen and folowen to take
Than all the relays, thou vpon them make
Euen at his comping yf thou let thy houndes go
Whyle the other that be behynde ferre are hym fro
That is, auauntelay, and so thou shalt it call
For they are than ferre before those other houndes all
And an hyndryng greate all other vntyll
For they may not that daye no moze seue at wyl
And holde thy houndes styll yf that thou so do
Tyll all the houndes that be behynde be come therto
Than lette thy houndes altogyder goo
That called is an, alay, and loke thou say soo
And that hyndrynge is yet to them that ben behynde
For the rested wyl ouer go the wery by kynde
A relay is after whan the houndes are paste
Ferre before with the harte that byeth them faste
To let thy houndes ferre after them gone
And that is than a fortheryng to thym echone
For and thy houndes haue ouertake these other by dystres
Than shall they all folowe hym of one stoyftenes.

¶ What is a foxloyne.

Myster yet wolde I saye this at you lere
What is a foxloyne for that is good to here
That shall I saye the quod he the south at the leest
Whan thy houndes in the wood seche ony beest
And the beest is stole awaye out of the fryth
Or the houndes that thou hast meten therwith
And ony other houndes before than may with them mete

These other houndes are than folloyned I the herte
for the beste and the houndes are so ferre before
And the houndes behynde ben wery and soze
So that they may not at the beste come at theyr wyll
The houndes before folloynne them and that is the skyll
They ben aye so ferre before to me yf thou wylte trust
And this is the folloynne lere it yf thou lust
¶ Whiche thre thynges causeth the houndes to endure
¶ Let wold I wyte mayster yf it were thy wyll
Whan thy houndes renne an harte vntyll
And aye the fether that they go the gladder they ben
for thre cause quod he as oftentymes is seen
One is whan the harte renneth fast on a rees
He swegeth that it renneth downe throughout his slees
The houndes whan they fynde of that is swete
Than they are leuer to renne and lother to lete
An other cause whan the harte nye no more maye
Than wyll he whyte forth caste there he goeth awaye
Whan the houndes fynde of that than are they gladder
In hope they shall hym haue and renne so radde
The thyrde cause is of the harte whan he is nygh deed
Than he casteth out of his mouth froth and blode reed
The houndes knowe that he shall be taken soone then
And ever the fether they goo the gladder they renne
These are the causes thre, that causeth them glad to be
¶ Which beste a slowe hounde taketh as soone as a swyft
¶ What beste yet mayster I aske it for none yll
That moost hole all houndes renne vntyll
And also soone the slowest shall hym ouertake
As the swyftest shall doo what waye soeuer he take
That beste a baulon hyght, a brocke or a grape
These thre names he hath the sothe for to saye
And this is cause therof, for he wyll by kynde

So thurh thornes alwaye the thickest he may fynde
There as the swyfte hounde maye no ledes go
Than the slowest of fote be he neuer so tho.

¶ Why the hare fumays and croteys.

If mayster wolde I wyte why that men sayne
That the hare fumays and croteys both playne
And all other maner of beestes that hunted be
Femyon or fenon as we well it se

That shall I well tell the quod the mayster then
For why that he fumayes and croteys well I ken
He fumayth for he bereth talowe this is no lees
And he croteys men sayne for he bereth no grees
And soukes on his hoghes whan he letteth it go
And beestes of suche kynde fynde we no moo.

How many beestes femaen mayster sayn wold I lere
And how many fenon that wete good to here

All this to tell quod the mayster I holde it but lyght
All beestes that bere talowe and stande bryght
Femayen whan they do saye as I the ken
And all other fenon that rouken downe then.

How many maner of beestes of benery releue.

How many maner of beestes yet mayster me tell
Of benery releuen by fryth or by sell

To this quod the mayster I shall the answere
Of all beestes but two the harte and the hare
From the annuncyacion of our lady daye

The harte than releueth the southe for to saye
Eyll saynt Peters daye and Boule, and the hare ryght
From the purgycacyon of our lady bryght

To I translacyon releueth leueye me
Of saynte Thomas tye of Canterbure.

¶ To vndo the wyld booz.

Get my chyld of the wyld booz to speke more

Whan he shall be dūdōne I tell you before
Two and thyrty brydes ye shall of hym make
Now wyl ye wyte my sones where ye shall them take
The fyrst of them is the heed what euer befall
Another is the coller, and so ye shall it call
The wheldes on the sholders therof shall two be
Than euery syde of the swyne departe in thre
The pestels and the gameons departe them two
And two sylletes he hath for gete not tho
Than take his legges and his fete & shewe your neyghts
For they shall of his brydes be counted for eyght
Depart the chyne in four pees and no mo
And take there your brydes thyrty and two
And saye put the grece whan it is take awaye
In the bladder of the boore my chylde I you praye
For it is medycyne, for many maner pyne.

How ye shall breke an harte.

Ad for to speke of the harte whyle we thynke on
My childe fyrst ye shal him serue whā he shal be vndō
And that is for to laye o: euer ye hym dryght
Within his hornes to laye hym bryght
At the assaye kytte hym that lordes may se
A none fatte o: lene wheder that he be
Than cutte of the coddes the bely euen fro
O: ye begyn hym to slep, and than shall ye goo
At chaules to begyn as soone as ye maye
And lytte hym downe to thassaye
And fro thassaye euen downe to the bely shall ye lytte
To the pylle there the codde was awaye kotte
Than lytte the lyfte legge euen fyrst before
And than the lyfte legge behynde o: ye do more
And these other legges vpon the ryght syde
Upon the same maner lytte ye that tyde

To goo to the chekes loke that ye be prest
 And so sleigh hym downe even to the brest
 And so slay hym forth ryght vnto chassaye
 Euen to the place where the corde was kytte awaye
 Than sleigh the same wyse all that other syde
 But lete the tayle of the beest styll theron abyde
 Than shall ye hym vndo my chyldre If you rede
 Ryght vpon his owne skynne and laye it on byde
 Take hede of the kyttyng of the same dere
 And begyn fyrst to make the erbere
 Than take out the shoulders, and slytteth anone
 The bely to the syde from the corbyn bone
 That is corbyns fee, at the deth he wyll be
 Than take out the sewer, that it be not laste
 For that my chyldre is good for leche crafte
 Than put thynne hande softely vnder the brest bone
 And there shall ye take out the erber anone
 Than put out the paunche & from the paunche thas
 Awaye lightly the rate suche as he haas
 Holde it with a synger, do as If you ken
 And with the blade and the grace fyll it then
 Loke threde that ye haue and needle therto
 For to sewe it withall or ye more do
 The small guttes than ye shall out pyt
 From them take the mawe, forget not it
 Than take out the lyuer and laye it on the skynne
 And after that the bladder without more synne
 Than dresse the nombles fyrst that ye rece
 Downe the auauuncers, kerue that cleueth to the necke
 And downe with the bolthote put them anone
 And kerue vp the fleshe there vp to the backe bone
 And so forth to the fylletes that ye vp are
 That falleth to the nombles, and shall be there

With the neres also and se wet that there is
Euen to the mydyf that vpon hym is
Than take downe the mydyf from the sydes hote
And haue vp the nombles hole by the boll throte
In thynne hande than them holde, and loke and see
That all that longeth them to, togyder that it be
Than take them to thy broder, to holde for tryste
Whyles that thou them doublest and dresse as the lyst
Than awaye the lyghtes and on the skynne them laye
To abyde the querre my chyld I you praye
Than shall ye styte the sloughe there as the harte lyeth
And take awaye the heeres from it and apeth
For suche heeres hath his harte eye it vpon
As men se in the beest whan he is vndon
And in the myddes of the harte a bone shall ye fynde
Loke ye gyue it to a lorde, and chyld he kynde
For it is kynde for many maladyes
And in the myddes of the harte euesmore it lyes
Than shall ye kyte the myttes the teeth euen fro
And after the ragge bone kytteth euen also
The forches and the sydes euen bytwene
And loke your knyues aye wheted ben
Than tourne vp the forches and frote them with blode
For to saue the grece, so do men of good
Than shall ye kyte the uerke the sydes euen fro
And the heed from the necke kotteth also
The tongue the prayle the paunche and the necke
Whan they washed ben well with watere of the becke
The small guttes to the lyghtes in the deres
Aboue the harte of the beest whan thou them cures
With all the blode that ye may get and wyne
Altogyder shall ye take and layde on the skynne
To gyue your houndes, that called is ywys.

The quere, aboue the saynne fox it eaten is
 And who dresseth hym so by my counsaile
 Shall haue the lefte holder for his trauaile
 And the ryght holdre where so euer he be
 Gyue to the foster fox that is his fee
 And the lyuer also of the same beest
 To the fosters knaue gyue at the leest
 The nombles trusse in the skynne, and hardell them faste
 The sydes and the forches togyder that they laste
 With the hynder legges, be done so it shall
 Than brynge it home and the skynne withall
 The nombles and the hornes at the lordes gate
 Than boldly blowe the pryce therat
 Your playe fox, to mynne, or that ye come in.

¶ Explicit dame Iulians Bernes doctryne
 in her boke of huntynge.

¶ Beestes of the chace of the swete fete and synkyng.

There ben beestes of the chace of the swete fete.
 And the ben the buck, the doo, the bere, the capn-
 der, the elke, the spycarde, the otter, and the matron.

¶ There ben beestes of the chace of the synkyng fete
 And they ben the robucke and the roo, the fulmarde, the
 fyches, the barde, the graye, the fore, the squyrell, the wyht
 ratte, the lotte, and the polcatte.

¶ The names of dyuers maner of houndes.

These ben the names of houndes. First there is a gre
 hound, a bastard, a mōgrel, a mastif, a lemoz, a spaniel
 caces, kenettes, terours, bouchers houndes, dunghyll dog
 ges, trindeltayles, and pyckered curtes, and smalladies,
 poppes that bere awaye the fless and dyuers small fautes.

¶ The properties of a good grehounde.

A grehound shold be heved lyke a snake, & necked lyke
 a drake, foted lyke a ratte, tailed lyke a ratte, syded

lyke a teme, & chined like a benie. ¶ The fyrst yere he must
lerne to fede, & secōde yere to selde him lede the thyrde yere
he is felowe lyke the fourth yere is none lyke, & v. yere he
is good inough, the. vi. yere he shall holde the ploughe, &
vii. yere he wyll auayle greate bytches for to assaile, the
viii. yere lykyladell, the. ix. yere cartladell, and whan he is
comen to that yere, haue hym to the tannere. For the beste
hounde that euer bytche had, at the. ix. yere he is full bad.

¶ The propertyes of a good hors.

A Good hors sholde haue. xv. properties and condyt-
ions. That is to wete, thre of a man, thre of a womā
thre of a fore, thre of an hare, and thre of an asse. ¶ Of a
man bolde, proude, and hardy. ¶ Of a womā saye bysted
saye of heere, and easy to lepe upon. ¶ Of a fore, a saye
taye, shorte eares, with a good trot. ¶ Of an hare, a great
eye, a dye heed, and wel cennynge. ¶ Of an asse, a bygge
chyn, a flat legge, and a good houe. ¶ Wel trauayled wo-
men, nor wel trauayled hors were neuer good. ¶ Ryse
erly, serue god deuoutly, and the world besely, do thy work
wysely, gyue thyne almes secretly, goo by the waye sadly,
answer the people demurely, goo to thy meate appetetely,
fyt therat discretly, of thy tongue be not to lyberally, arys
therfro temperatly, go to thy souper soberly, and to thy bed
merely, be in thyne inne iocundly, please thy loue duely,
and slepe surely.

¶ Mark well these foure thinges.

There ben foure princypall thynges princypally to be
dredde of euery wyse mā. ¶ The fyrste is the curse
of our heuenly father God. ¶ The seconde is the indigna-
tion of a prince, (*Quia indignatio Regis vel principis mors est.*)

¶ The thyrde is the fauour or wyl of a iudge. ¶ The fourth
is sclaunder, and the mutacyon of a compynalte.

¶ Who that maketh in Christmas a dogge to his larder,

And in Marche a sowe to his gardyner, And in Maye a
foole of a wyse mannes counteyle, He shall neuer haue
good larder, fayre gardyne, nor yet well kepte counseyle.
¶ Ferre frome thy kynnesmen caste the, wyathe not thy
neighbourtes nexte the, In a good cozne countree chere
the, And lye downe Robyn and reste the.

¶ Who that buyldeth his hous all of salomes
And prycketh a blynde hoxle ouer the salomes
And suffreth his wyfe to seke many halomes
God sende hym the blysse of euerlastyng galomes.

¶ If these be not dyrected, than go they at auenture.

¶ There ben foure thynges full harde for to knowe which
waye that they wyll drawe. The fyrste is the wayes of a
ponge man. ¶ The seconde is the course of a vessell in
the see. ¶ The thyrde of an adder or of a serpent sprente.
¶ The fourth of a foule syttyng on ony thyng.

¶ Two wyues in one hous. Two rattes and one mous.

¶ Two dogges and one bone, shall neuer accorde in one

¶ Who that manneth hym with his kyn

And closeth his crofte with cherytrees

Shall haue many hegges broken

And also full lytell good seruyce.

¶ The companyes of beestes and fowle.



A herde of hartes	a cete of grapes
an herde of all ma-	a bere of conyes
nier dere	a ryche of martrons
an herd of wānes	a belyne of ferrettes
an herde of cranes	a brace of grehōdes or two
an herde of curlewes	a lece of grehoundes or thre
an herde of wozennes	a couple of spanyelles
an herde of harlottes	a couple of rennyng hōdes
a nyte of fesauntes	a lyter of whelpes
a beuy of ladyes	a kyndell of ponge rattes

a beuy of roas
a beuy of quayles
a sege of herons
a sege of byttouree
a lord oꝝ a sute of mallardes
a mustre of perockes
a walke of snytes
a congregacyon of people
an exalting of larkes
a watche of nyghtyngales
an hoost of men
a felyschpyppynge of yemen
a chetme of goldfynches
a caste of breed
a couple oꝝ a payre of hotels
a flyght of douues
an unkyndnes of rauens
a clatherynge of choughes
a dissymulacyon of bydes
a rowte of knyghtes
a pryde of lyons
a fleuthe of beres
a draught of butlers
a proude shewyng of taylers
a temperaunce of cokes
a stalke of of fosters
a bothe oꝝ souldyours
a laughter of ostlers
a glosyng of tauerners
a malepertnes of pedlers
a thraue of thersers
a squat of daubers
a syghtyng of beggers

a synguler of boyes
a dytte of tame swyne
an baraille of hoꝝ
a ragge of coltes oꝝ a rake
a baten of mules
a tryppe of gottes
a tryppe of hares
a gagyll of gees
a brode of hennes
a badelyng of duckes
anonpacyens of wyues
a state of prynces
a chough of barons
a prudence of bycatyes
a superfluyte of nonnes
a scole of clerkes
a doctryne of doctours
a conuertynge of prechours
a sentence of Judges
a dampnyng of Turpours
an obeplauce of seruautes
a sete of blshers
a tygendes of pyes
an hooste of sparowes
a swarme of bees
a cast of haukes oꝝ the
toure two
a lece of the same haukes, iii.
a flyght of gothaukes
a flyght of swalomes
a byldyng of rookes
a murmuracyon of stares
a route of woules

an bntrowth of sompners
 a melody of harpers
 a pouerty of pyperes
 a subtylte of sergeauntes
 a tabernacle of bakers
 a dyft of fylshers
 a dysgysyng of taylers
 a blech of souters
 a smere of cozyours
 a cluster of grapes
 a cluster of churles
 a rage of maydens
 a rasull of knaues
 a blushe of boyes
 an vncredibilyte of kocoldes
 a couy of partryches
 a sprynge of teles
 a dellarte of lapw ynges
 a fall of woodcockes
 a congregacyon of plouers
 a couerte of cootes
 a dule of turtylles
 a scoll of freres
 a bomynable syght of monkes
 a scoll of fylshe
 an example of maysters
 an obseruance of heremytes
 an eloquence of lawyers
 an execucion of offycers
 a fayth of marchauntes
 a puillon of steward of hous
 a kerke of panterers
 a credence of sewers

a lepe of lybarbes
 a shrewednes of apes
 a sculke of theues
 a sculke of foxes
 a nest of rabbottes
 a laboure of molles
 a mute of houndes
 a kenell of ratthes
 a lute of a lyam
 a cowardnes of curres
 a soure of wylde swyne
 a stode of mares
 a pace of asses
 a droue of nete
 a flocke of shepe
 a gagle of women
 a pepe of chekyngs
 a multiplyeng of husbandes
 a pontyfycalyte of prelates
 a dygnyte of chanons
 a charge of curates
 a dyscrecyon of preestes
 a dyswozthyp of scottes

Explicit.

¶ Here folowe the debwe ter-
 mes to speke of brykynge oz
 dresyng of dyuers beestes
 & fowles. &c. And the same is
 shewed of certayne fylshes.

A Dere broken
 A gorse rered

3.4

an vnbraynyng of keruers
 a tanegarde of porters
 a blaste of hunters
 a thretynyng of courtiers
 a promyse of tapsters
 a lyenge of pardoners
 a mylbyleue of paynters
 a lasche of carters
 a skolyng of kemsters
 a wonderynge of tynkers
 a waywardnes of haywardes
 a woorthyp of wynters
 a neuerthpyuyng of tuglers
 a fraunche of myllers
 a feeste of byuers
 a goyng of bouchers
 a trynket of cozurers
 a plucke of shoturners
 a dronken shyp of coblers
 a bluster of nutters
 a rage of the teeth
 a rascall of boyes
 an egge tyed
 a fyre tymbered

¶ Now of the fyllshes.

A salmon chyned
 a pyke splatted
 an haddocke syded
 a cheuyn fynned
 a sole loyned
 a gurnarde chyned
 a tenche sauched
 an ele tronsoned

a pygge heded and syded
 a capon savored
 a chekyn feutshed
 a cony vnaced
 a crane dysplayde
 a curlew vnloyned
 a fesaunt alet
 a quayle wynged
 a plouer mynced
 a pygeon thyged
 a browne leched
 a swanne lyfte
 a lambe sholdred
 a kybbe sholdred
 an henne spoyle
 a malarde vnbraced
 an heron dysmembred
 a pecocke dysfigured
 a byttour vntached
 a garttryche alet
 a rale brested
 a woodcocke thyghed
 a barbell tusked
 a troute gobetted

¶ We shall saye thus.

An harte her boureth
 a bucke lodgeth
 a squyer lodgeth
 a roo beddeth
 a tyeman beddeth
 an hare in his fourme
 shoddering or lenyng
 a cony spytyng

a byeme played

a woodcroke bykyuge.

Here now folowynge shal be shewed al the shyres and
the byshoptiches of the realme of Englande, and ye shall
vnderstande that the shyres ben wyten before, and the bys
shoptiches of the same are wyte folowing nette after, and
than afterwarde are shewed the prouynces of this lande.

Bent, Cāterbury, Rochester, Soutsex, Chiche-
ster, Hamshyre, Surrey, Wynchester, Wyl-
shyre, Berkshyre, Salisburie, Somersethshyre
Dorsetshyre, Bathe, Deuenshyre, Cornewalle, Cester
Essex, Wyddeser, London, Northfolk, Southfolk,
Norwyche, Cambridshyre, Ely,
Leicester, Worcester, Wigorn, Hertforthshyre, Herd-
forde, Cheshyre, Shropshyre, parte of Lancashyre,
Chester, Yorkeshyre, Staffordeshyre, Derbyshyre, No-
thyngham shyre, & other as parte of Lancastreshyre, yorke,

Prouynces of Englande.

Canterbury, yorke, Stafforde, Derby, Nothyngham,
Northūberlāde, Durhā, Westmerlāde, Cynedale, Carlisle.

To haue a faythfull frende.



Faythfull frende wolde I fayne fynde
To fynde hym there he myght be founde
But now is the worlde werte so vnkynde
That frenshipp is fall to the grounde
Now a frende haue I founde

That I wyll neyther ban ne curse
But of all frendes in felde or towne
Euer gramercy myne owne putse.
My putse it is my preuy wyfe
This songe I dare bothe synge and saye
It parteth men of moche sterke
Whan euery man for hymselfe shall paye
As I ryde in ryche araye

For golde and syluer men wyll me flozyshe
By this mater I dare well saye
Euer gramercy myne owne purse
As I ryde with golde so rede
And haue to do with landes laboure
Then for my mony wyll make me spede
And for my goodes they wyll me knowe
More and lesse to me wyll prynces
Both the better and the worse
By this mater I saye in sawe
Euer gramercy myne owne purse
¶ It befell me vpon a tyme
As it hath done by many a one moo
My hourse, my nete, my shepe, my swyne
And all my goodes were gone me fro
I wente to my frendes and tolde them so
And homle agayne they had me trulle
I sayde agayne whan I was woo
Euer gramercy myne owne purse.
¶ Therfore I rede you syys all
To assaye your frendes or ye haue nede
For an ye come downe and haue a fall
Full fewe of them for you wyll grede
¶ Therfore assaye them euery chone
Both the better and the worse
Our lord that shope both son and moone
Sende vs spendyng strout purse. A M E N.
¶ Thus endeth the boke of huntynge.

¶ Imprinted at London in Douls chyrchearde
by me Heryc Tab.

Here begynneth a trea
tyse of fysthyng with an angle.



Solomon in his parables sayth that a good spirite maketh a flouryng age, that is a sayre age and a longe. And syth it is so, I aske this question, which by the meenes and the causes that enduce a man in to a mery spiryte. Truly to my best discretion it semeth good dispoyses and honest games in whome a man Joyeth without any repentaunces after. Than foloweth it that good dispoyses and honest games be cause of mannes sayre age and longe lyfe. And therfore now wyll I chose of foure good dispoyses and honest games, that is to wete, of Haukyng, Huntynge, and fylling, and so; fowling. The best to my simple discretion which is fylling called anglyng with a roode and a lyne & an hoke, and therof to treate as my simple wytt may suffyse, both for the sayde reason of Salomon & also for the reason that reason maketh in this wyse. *Ad tibi deficient medici, medici tibi fiant. Hec tria, mens leta, labor, et moderata dieta.*

The thal vnderstande that this is for to say, yf a man lacke leche or medicine, he shal make thre thynges his medicine, and he shal neuer neede moe. The fyrste of them is a mery thoughte. The seconde is a labour not outragious. The thyrde is dyet mesurable. fyrst that yf a man wyll euermore be in merye thoughtes and haue a glad spiryte, he muste shew all contraryous company and all places of debate where he myght haue any occasyons of melancoly, and yf he wyll haue a labour not outragious, he must thā ordein hym to his hertes ease and pleasaunce without study, pensyues of trauayle, a mery occupacion, whiche may reioyce his herte, and in which his spirites may haue a mery de-lyte. And yf he wyll be dyeted mesurably he must shewe all places of ryot whiche is cause of susfette and of syknessesse, and he must drawe hym to places of swete ayre and hungry, and eate nouryschable meates and diffiable also.



Another than wyll I descriue the sayd disportes
and games to fynd the best of them as verily as
I can, albe it that the right noble and ful worthy
pryncce Duke of yorke late called mayster of the
game, hath descriueth the myrthes of huntynge lyke as I
thynke to descriue of it & of all the other. For huntynge as
to myne entent is to labourous. For þe hunter must alway
run and folow his houndes trauelyng & sweetyng ful soze.
He bloweth tyll his lippes blyster. And whan he weneth
it be an hare, ful ofte it is an hedge hogge. Thus he cha-
seth and woteth not what. He cometh home at euen rayne
beten pycked, & his clothes tozne, wete shod, & all myre.
Some houndes lost. Some surbate, Such greues & many
other happeth vnto the hunter, which for displeaunce of
the that loue it I dare not repute. Thus truly me semeth
that this is not the best disporte & game of the sayd foure.
The disporte & game of haukynge is laborous & noyus also
(as me semeth) For as often the lawkener leseth his hauk
as the hunter his houndes. This is his game & disport gone
ful ofte crieth & whisteleth tyl he be ryght enyl a thurst. His
hauke taketh a bowe and lyst not ones on hym to regard.
Whan he wolde haue her for to flye, than wyll she bathe.
With mystedynge she shall haue the frounce, the eye, the
cray, and many other syknesses þe byngeth them to soule
Thus by pofe this is not the best disporte and game of the
sayd foure. The disporte and game of foulynge me semeth
moost symplest. For in the wynter season the fouler spe-
deth not but in the moost hardest & coldest wedes whiche
is greuous. For whan he wolde goo this gynneth he may,
not for cold. Many a gynne and many a snare he maketh
yet sozely doth he fare. At mozne tyde in the dewe he is
wete shode vnto his tayle. Many other suche I coude tell
but dyede of maugre maketh me to leue. Thus me semeth

that huntynge and haukynge and also foulynge be so labo-
rous and greuous that none of the may perfourme no: be
very meane to enduce a man to a mery spirite whiche is
cause of this longe lyfe accordynge vnto the sayd parable
of Salomon. Doubtes than foloweth it that it muste ne-
des be the dispozte of fylllynge with an angle. For al other
maner of fylllynge is also laborous and greuous, often
makynge of folkes ful wete and colde which many tymes
hath be seene cause of great infyrmites, but yf an angler may
haue no colde no: no dysease no: angre, but yf he be cause
hymselfe, for he may not lese at the moste but a lyne or an
hoke, of whiche he may haue store plente of his owne ma-
kynge as this symple treatyse shal teache hym. So than
his losse is not greuous, & other grefes maye he not haue
sauynge but yf any fyllhe bryke awaye after that he is ta-
ken on the hoke, or elles yf he catch nought, which is not
greuous, for yf he sayle of one he may not sayle of an other
yf he doth as this treatyse techeth, but yf there be nought
in the water, and yet at the leeste he hath his wholsome
walke and mery at his ease, swete ayre of yf swete sauour
of the medowe floures yf maketh hym hungry. He heareth
the melodyous armony of foules. He seeth the yonge swā-
nes, herds, duckes, cotes, & many other foules with theyr
brodes, which me semeth better then all the noyse of houn-
des, the blastes of hornes, & the scrye of foules, the hūters
saukeners, and foulers can make. And yf the angler take
fyllhe surely than is there no man meryer than he is in
his spirite. And who so wyll vse this game of anglynge
he must ryse early, whiche is profytable to man in this wyse
That is to wete, most to the helth of his soule. For it shal
cause him to be holy, and to the helth of his body, for it shal
cause hym to be hole. Also to the encrease of his goodes.
For it shal make hym ryche, as the olde englysh prouerby

sayth in this wyse. Who too wyll the eris, shal be holy,
helthy, and happy. Thus haue I proued in myne intente
that the dispozte and game of anglynge is the very mene
and cause that enduceth a man in to a mery spirite, which
after the sayd parable of Salomon and the sayd doctryne
and the phisike maketh a flouryng age and a longe. And
therfor to all you that ben vertuous, gentyl, and fre borne
I wyte and make this symple treatyse folowynge, by the
whiche ye may haue the full crafte of anglynge to dispozte
you at your luste to the intent that your age maye the moze
floure, and the moze lenger endure.



If ye wyll be crafty in anglynge, ye must fyrste
lerne to make your harneys, that is to were
your rodde, your lynes of diuers colours, after
that ye must know how ye shall angle in what
place of the water, how depe, and what time of
the day. For what maner fisch, in what wether, how many
impedimētes there ben of fischyng that is called angling
And inspecyally with what baytes to euery dyuers fisch,
in euery month of the yere. Howe ye shall make your bay-
tes breede, where ye shall fynde them, and howe ye shall
fynde them, and howe ye shall kepe them. And for the
most crafty thyng, howe you shall make your hookes of
stele and of osmonde. Some for the dubbe, and some for
the floote, and the grounde.

And howe you shall make your redde craftely here I shall
teach you, ye shall cutte bytwene Michelmas and Can-
delmas a fayre staffe of a sadome and an halfe longe, and
arme greate of hasyll, wyllow, or aspe, and breeth hym in a
hote ouen, and seth hym euen. Than let hym cole and drye
a moneth, take than and frete hym fast with a cokshote
corde and binde it to a fourme or an euē square great tree.

Than take a plumer wyze that is euen & straite, and sharp
 at þ one ende. And heate the sharp ende in a charcole fyre
 tyll it be whyte, & byenne the staffe therwith throughe, euer
 streyght in the pyth at both endes tyl they mete. And after
 that byene hym in the nether ende with a byede broch and
 with other broches ech greater than other, & euer the grea-
 test þ last, so that ye make your hole aye tapre were. Than
 let hym lye styll & kele two dayes. Unfret hym than & let
 hym dye in a house rose in þ smoke tyll he be throughe dye
 in the same season take a fayre yerde of grene hasyll, and
 bete hym euen and streyght and let it dye with the staffe
 And whan they ben dye make the yerde mete vnto þ hole
 in the staf vnto half the length of the staf, and to perfoyme
 that other halfe of the croppe, take a fayre shote of blacke
 thorne, crabbe tree, medler, oz els of Jenepe cutte in the
 same season, & wel beten, & streyght. And set the togyther
 fetely, so that the croppe may lustly entre all in to the sayd
 hoole. Than haue your staffe and make hym tapre ware.
 Than byzell the staffe at both endes with longe houpes
 of yron oz laton in the clenest wyse, a pyke in nether ende
 fastened with a rennyng byce, to take in & out your crop.
 Than set your crop an handfull withyn the ouer ende of
 your staffe, in such wyse, þ it be as bygge there, as in any
 other place aboue. Than arme your croppe at þ ouer ende
 down to the frette with a lyne of fyre heetes. And double
 the lyne & frete it fast in the toppe with a bowe to fastene
 on youre lyne. And thus shall ye make you a rodde soo
 preuy þ ye may walke therwith. And ther wyl neuer any
 mā wete what thing ye go about. It wyl be very light and
 nymble to fyth with at your pleasure. And for the more re-
 dynesse loo here a fygure therof in example.





After that ye haue thus made your rodde, ye must lern for to colour your lynes of heere in this wyse. fyrst ye must take of a whyte hoyle taylor the lengest heer and sayeste that ye can fynde, and euer the rounder that it be, the better it is. Departe it in to fyre partes, & euery parte ye shall colour by hymselfe in dyuerse colours, as yelow, grene, browne, tabony, russet, and duske colour. And for to make good grene colours on your heer, ye shall doth. Take small ale a quarte & put it in to a lytell panne / and put therto half a pounce of Alum / & put therto your heer and let it boyle softly halfe an houre. Than take out your heer and let it dye / than take a pottell of fayre water & put it in a panne and put ther in two handes full of wyrene / and presse it with a tyle stone / and let it boyle softely the space of an houre. And whan it is yelow on the scumme / put ther in your heer / with halfe a pounce of coperoose beatene in poudere / and let it boyle halfe a wyle waye. And than sette it downe and let it kele fyue or fyre houres. Than take out the heer and dye it / and it is thanne the fynest grene that is possyble to be had for the watere. And euer the moze that ye put therto of coperoose the better it wyll be / or els in the stede of it vertgrees.

And an other waye may ye make a bygghter grene / as thus. Let woode your heer in a wooden fat of lyght plumket coloure / and than set hym in olde or wyren lyke as I haue shewed you before / sauyng ye shall not put therein nether coperoose or vertgrees.

For to make your heer seme yelow / byghte it with Alum as I haue sayde before / and after that with oldes or wyren / without coperoose or vertgrees.

An other yelow ye shall make thus. Take small ale a pottell / and stampe thre handfull of walnut leues and put

it togyder/ and put in your heere tyll that it be as depe as
ye wyll haue it.

¶ For to make russet heer.

Take a pynt of stronge lye & a halfe a pounce of soote / & a
lytle iuce of walnutte leues & a quart of Alum / & put them
all to gydre in a pan / & boyle them wel and whā it is colde
put in youre heer tyll it be as darke as ye wyll haue it.

¶ For to make a browne colour.

Take a pounce of soote & a quarte of ale / & seth it with
as many walnut leues as ye may / and whan they be black
let it from the fyre / and put therein heer / and let it lye styll
tyll it be as browne ye wyll haue it.

¶ For to make an other browne.

Take stronge ale / & soote and tempre them togythers /
and put therto youre heer two dayes and two nyghtes /
and it shall be a ryght good colour.

¶ For to make a tawny colour.

Take lyme and water and put them togyther / and also
put youre heere therein foure or fyue houres. Than take it
out / and put it in to a tanners ole one daye / and it shall be
as fyne a tawny colour as any nedeth to our purpose.

The syxte parte of your heer / ye shall kepe styll whyte
for lynnes for the doubled hoke too fyshe for the troute
and grasynge / and for small lynnes for to lye for the roche /
and the darle.



Whā your heer is thus coloured / ye must knowe
for which waters / and for which seasons they
shall serue. The grene colour in all clere wa-
ters from Apryl vnto Septēbre. The yelow
colour in euery clere water / from Septembre tyll Nouē-
bre / for it is lyke to the wedes and other maner of grasse
which groweth in the waters & ryuers whā they be brokē

The russet coloure serueth all the wynter vnto the ende of Apryll/as well in ryuers as in pooles, or lakes.

The browne colour, serueth for that water that is blacke bodysh in ryuers or in other waters. The tawny coloure, these waters that ben hethy or moyste.



Who must ye make your lynes in this wyse. First loke that ye haue an instrumente lyke vnto this fygure portrayed folowynge. Than take youre heer and cut of the ende an handfull large, or more. For it is neyther strong nor sure. Than tourne the tappe to the taylor, every one lyke moche. And depart it into thre partes. Than knyt every parte at the one ende by hym selfe, and at the other ende knyt all thre together. And than put the same ende in that other ende of your instrument that hath but one clyfte. And than sette that other ende fast with the wedge soure fyngers in all moxter than your heer. Than twyne every warpe one waye, and lyke moche, and faste them in thre cleftis alyke streyght. Take than out at that other ende, & than twyne it that waye that it wyll desyre inough. Than straine it a lytle and knyt it for vndoyng, and that is good. And so to knowe how to make your instrument lo here it is in fygure. And it shall be made of tree, sauyng the bolte vnderneath, which shall be of yron.



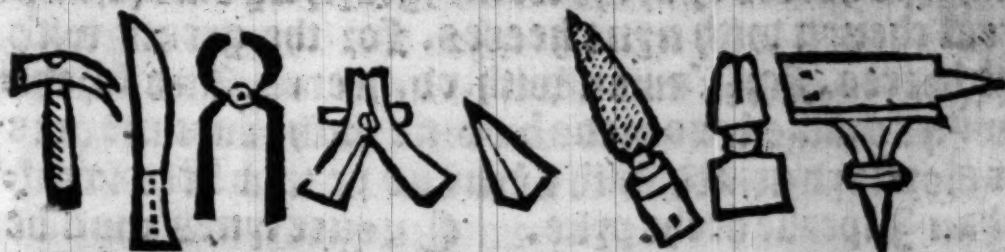


¶ When ye haue as many of the lynkes as ye suppose wyll suffice for the lengthe of a lyne, than must ye knytte theym togythere with a watere knotte, oz elles a duches knotte, and when your knotte is knytte, cutte of the bo-
thort endes a strawe byede fro the knot. Thus shall you-
lynnes fayre, & fyne and also ryght sure for any maner fysh



¶ I shall vnderstande, that the moost subtyl and hardest crafte in makynge of youre harneys, is for to make your hookes. For whose makynge ye must haue fete toles thynne and sharpe and small beaten, a semy clamme of yron, a bender, a payre of longe and smal tonges, and an harde knyfe somdele thicke and an anuyde, and a lytell hamoure.

¶ And for small fysh, ye shall make your hookes of the smallest quarell nedylles that ye can fynde of stele, and in this wyse ye shall put the quarell in a red charcole fyre, tyll it be of the same coloure that the fyre is. Than take hym out and let hym kele, and ye shall fynde hym well alayed for to fyle. Than rayse the berde with your knyfe, & make the poynt sharpe. Than alaye hym agayne oz elles he wyl breake in the bendyng. Than bende hym lyke to þe bende fygyred herafter in example. And greater hookes ye shall make in the same wyse of great nedles, as brotherers nedyles, oz raylers, oz shomakers nedles, spere poyntes of shomakers nalles in especyal the best for great fysh, and loke þe they be ude at the poynte whā they ben assayed, for els they be not good. ¶ When þe hoke is bended, bete the hinder ende abrode, & fyle it smothe for frettyng of þe lyne. Than put it in to the fyre agayne, and gyue it an easy red hete. Than sodely quench it in water, and it wyl be harde and stronge. And for to haue knowlege in your instruments lo they be here in fygyre portrayed.



When ye haue made your hookes that
must ye set them on your lyues accor-
dyng in greatnes and strength in this
wyse, ye shal take small red sylke, and if
it be for a greate hooke, than double it
not twyned. And els for small hookes
let it be syngle, and therewith frete thyrke the lyne there
as the one ende of your hooke shal syt a strawe byede.
Then set there your hooke, and frete hym with the same
thyede the two partes of the length, that shal be frete
in all. And whan ye come to the thyrde parte, than tourne
the ende of your lyne agayne upon the frete double, and
frete it so doubleth at the other thyrde parte, than put your
thyede in at the hole twyes or thryes, and let it goo vnder
the tyme round about the perde of your hoke, than wete the
hole and drawe it tyll it be fast, and loke that your lyne
lye euermore within your hookes, and not without/than
out of the lynes ende and the thyede as nygh as ye may
saung the frete.

So ye knowe with howe great hookes ye shal an-
gle to euery fysh. now I wyll tell you with howe
many heeres ye shal angle to euery fysh. fyrste for
the menowe with a lyne of one heer. for pwarpyng rock
the bleke/the gogyn & the rus with a lyne of two heeres
for p darsle & the great roche with a lyne of thre heeres
for the perch with flounder & bremet with foure heeres.
for the cheyn chubbe/the Breime/the Tenche/ and the

ple with fyre heeres. for the troute, grayfynge barbyl, and the great cheyn with nyne heeres. for the greate with twelve heeres. for þe samon with .xv. heeres. And for the pyke with a chalke lyne made browne with yowre browne colour aforesayd armed with a lyne as ye shal here hereafter whan I speake of the pyke. Your lyne must be plummed with lede. And ye shal wete that the next plūbe to the hooke, shal be therfro a large fote & moze and every plūbe a quantite vnto the greatnesse of the lyne. There be thre maner of plumbes for a grounde lyne rennyng. And for the flete set vpon the grounde lyne syenge. x plūbes toyng all togyther on the grounde lyne rennyng nyne or ten small. The flete plumbe shal be heuy. þe fyrst pluck of any fysh may pul it down in to þe water, and make your plūbes round & smoth. þe they styck not on stones or on wedes. And the moze vnderstandyng, lo they be here in fygures.

¶ The grounde lyne rennyng and syenge.



¶ The flete lyne.



¶ The lyne for perche or tenche.



¶ The lyne for a pyke plūbe, corke armed with wyze.



þen shal you make your fletes in this wyse. Take a faple corke þe is cleue without any holes and bore it throug with a small boote yron, and put therein a pen iust and streyght, ever the moze

note the greater penne, & the greater hale. Than shape it
greate in the myddes, and smal at both endes, & specially
sharpe in the nether ende, and lyke vnto the fygures fo-
rmyng, & make them smote on a gryndyng stone oz on a
stone, and loke that the flote for one here be no more
than a pece for two heeres as a bene for twelue heeres as a
walnut, & so euery lyne must haue according to his portio.
All maner lynes that be not for the grounde must haue
flotes. And the rennyng grounde lyne must haue a flote,
the lyeng grounde lyne must haue a flote.



Nowe I haue lerned you to make all youre
barneys. Here I wyll tell you howe ye shall
angle. & ye shall vnderstande that there is
vi. maner of anglyng. That one is at the
grounde for the troute and other fyshe. An
other is at the grounde at an arche oz a stange, where it
ebbeth and floweth for blebe roche and darle. The thyrde
is with a flote for all maner of fyshe. The fourthe with a
menowe for the troute, without plumbe oz flote. The .v.
is rennyng in the same for the roche and darle, with one
oz two heeres and a flye. The .vi. is with a dubbed hoke,
for the troute oz graplyng. And for the fyfte and prynci-
pall poynt in anglyng, kepe the euer fro the water for the
syght of the fyshe eyther sette vpon the lande, oz els be-
hynde a bushe, that the fyshe se you not. For yf they doo
they wyl not byte. And loke that ye shadow not the water
as moche as ye may. For it is that thyng that wyl soone
fraye the fyshe. And yf a fyshe be afraide he wyl not byte

long after. For all maner of fylshe that fede by the ground
ye shall angle for theym to the botome, so that your hooke
shall renne, or lye on the grounde. And for all other fylshe
that fedeth aboue, ye shall angle for theym in the myddes
of the water, or somdele byneth, or sodele aboue. For eu^r
the greater fylshe, the nerer he lyeth the botom of the wa-
ter. And euer the smaller fylshe the moze he swymmeth a-
boue. The thyrd good poynt is whan the fylshe byteth
that ye be not to hasty to smyte, nor to late.

For ye must abyde tyll ye suppose that the bayte be ferre in
the mouth of the fylshe, & then abyde no lenger, and this
is for the grounde. And for the frote, whan ye se it pul-
led softly vnder the water, or els carped softly vpon the
water, than smyte. And loke that ye neuer ouersmyte the
strength of your lyne for breakynge. And yf it fortune you
to smyte a great fysh with a smal harneyes, than ye must
lede hym in the water, & labour hym there tyll he be drow-
ned, and ouercome. Than take hym as well as ye can or
may, & euer beware that ye hold not ouer the strengthe of
your lyne. And as moche as ye may let hym not come out of
your lynes ende streyght from you, but kepe hym euer vnder
the rodde, & euer moze holde hym streyght so that your
lyne may susteyne, and beare his leapes, and his plunges
with the helpe of your crophe and of your hande.



Ere I wyl declare vnto you, in what place of
the water ye shall angle, ye shall angle to a
pole or to a standynge watere in euery place
where it is any tynge depe.

There is noo gret chole of any place wher
it is any thing depe in a pole. For it is but a pylon vnto all
fylshes & therfore it is the lesse maystry to take the. But in
a ryuer, ye shall angle in euery place where it is depe, and

clere by the grounde, as grauell oꝛ clay without mudde oꝛ
weedes, and in espycally yt that there be a maner whyrling
of water oꝛ a couert. As an halowe banke oꝛ great rotes
of trees, oꝛ long weedes fletyng aboue in the waters wher
the fysh may couer & hyde them selfe at certayne tymes
than they lyfte. Also it is good foꝛ to angle in depe styffe
streames, and also in falles of water and weares, and in
flood gates and myll pyttes.

And at the banke, and where the streame renneth nygh
therby, and is depe and clere by the grounde and in any
other places where ye may se any fysh he haue any fedyng.



Now shall ye wyte, what tyme of the daye ye
shall angle. Foꝛ the begynnyng of Maye vntyl
it be Septembꝛe by the bytyng tyme is etly in
the moꝛow from foure of the clock vnto eyght of
the clock at after none from foure to eyght also, but not so
good as in the moꝛnyng and yf it be a colde wynde and a
lowyng day, it is moch better than a clere day. Also many
pole fyshes wyll byte best in the moone tyme.

And yf ye se in any tyme of the day the trouthe oꝛ gray-
lyng lepe, angle to him with a dubbe accordyng to the same
moneth. And where the watere ebbeth and floweth the
fysh wyll byte in some place at the ebbe, & in the same place
at the fode after they haue restyng behynde stagnes,
and arches of bydges, and other such maner place.



Here shall ye wyte in what maner of wethere
ye shall angle in as I sayde before in a darke
louryng day whan the wynde bloweth softly.
And in somer season whan it is brennyng
hote than it is nought. Frome Septembꝛe
vnto Apryl in a fayre sonny day it is ryght good to angle,
and yf the wynde in the season haue any parte of the Ori-
gent wether than it is nought, and whan it is great wynde

and whan it snoweth rayneth oꝝ hayleth, oꝝ is a great tempest, as thunder oꝝ lyghtnyng oꝝ a sawly hote wether, thã it is nought foꝝ to angle.

I shall now wyte that there be twelue maner of impedymētes which cause a man to take fȝsh, without other comyn that maye casuallys happe. The fyrste is yf your harneys be not mete, noꝝ fetely made. The seconde is, yf that youre baytes be not good noꝝ fyne. The thyrde is yf that ye angle not in byrnyng tyme. The.iiii. is yf the fische be frayde with the syght of a man. The.v. yf that the water be very thicke, whyte oꝝ redde of any floode late fallen. The.vi. yf the fische stire not foꝝ colde. The.vii. yf that the wether be hote. The.viii. yf it raine. The.ix. yf it haile oꝝ snowe. The.x. yf it be tempest. The.xi. yf it be greete wynde. The.xii. yf the wynde be in the Este, and that is woꝝste. foꝝ commonly neyther wynter noꝝ somer the fȝsh wyll not byte than. The west and the north wynde bene good, but the southe is beste.

And now I haue tolde you howe to make your harneys, and howe ye shall fȝshe therwith in all poyntes reason wyll that ye knowe With what baytes ye shall angle to euery maner of fȝsh in euery moneth of the yere, whiche is all the effecte of the crafte. And withoute whiche baytes knowne well by you, all your other crafte here tofoꝝne auayleth you not to purpose. foꝝ ye can not byrnye an hoke in to a fȝsh mouth without a batte which baytes foꝝ euerymaner of fȝsh, and foꝝ euery moneth here foloweth in this wyse.

Now bycause that the Samon is the moste stately fische that any mā may angle to in frethe water. Therefore I purpose to begynne at hym

The Samon is a gentyll fyſhe / but he is comberous
 for to take. For comenly he is but in deep places of great
 ryuers / and for the mooste partye he holdeth hym in the
 myydes of it / that a man may not come at hym. And he is
 in season from Marche vnto Mychelmas. In whiche
 season ye ſhall angle to hym with theſe baytes whanne
 ye may get them. Fyſt with a red worm in þe begynnyng
 and endyng of the ſeaſon / and alſo with a bobbe that bꝛe
 deth in a dunghyll, and ſpecyally with a ſoueraigne bayte
 that bꝛedeth in a watere docke. And he bydeth not at the
 grounde, but at the ſtote, alſo ye may take hym but it is ſel-
 dom ſene with a dubbe at ſuche tymes as whan he lepeþ,
 in lyke forme and maner as ye do take a troute or a gray-
 linge, and theſe ben well proued baytes for the Samon.



The Troute for bycause he is a right deinteous
 fyſhe and alſo feruent byter, We ſhall ſpeke
 next of hym. He is in ſeaſon fro Marche vnto
 Mychelmas. He is on cleene grauell grounde,
 and in a ſtreame, ye may angle to hym at all ty-
 mes with a grounde lyne lyeng or rennyng, ſauyng only
 in lepyng tyme, & than with a dubbe. And erly with a ren-
 nyng grounde lyne, and forth on the day with a ſtote lyne
 Ye ſhall angle to hym in Marche with a menowe han-
 ged on your hook by the netherneſ without ſtote or plūbe
 drawyng bp and downe in the ſtreame tyll ye ſele hym faſt.
 In the ſame tyme angle to hym with ground lynes, and
 with a red worm for þe moost ſure. In Apryl take the ſame
 baytes, & alſo Juneba, otherwoyle named. bit. eyes. And
 alſo the cāker þe bꝛedeth in a great tree & the redde ſnayle.
 In Maye take the ſtone ſpe, & the bobbe vnder þe cōwe
 toꝝd & the ſilk worm, & the bayte that bꝛedeth on a ſeetn leſe
 In June take a red worm & nyp of the heed, and a cod-

wozm before upon the hooke. In July take þ great red
wozme & the codwozm together. In August take a fleshy
eye, & the great red wozme, and the fat of the bakon, and
bynde them together aboute thy hoke. In Septembre
take the red wozm & the menowe. In October take the
same, for they ben speyal for the trovte at all tymes of the
yere. From Apryll tyll Septembre the trovte lepeth, than
angle to hym with a dubbed hoke accordyng to the moneth
which dubbed hokes ye shal fynde at the ende of this trea-
tyse, and the monethes with them.



The Grayling by an other name called
bmbre is a ryght delycious fyshe too
mannes mouthe, & ye maye take hym
lyke as ye do þ trovte, and these ben
his baytes. In Marche & in Apryll
the red wozm. In May the grene
wozme, a lytle brayfed wozme, þ dock
canker & the hawthorn wozme. In
June the bayt that bredeth bytween þ tree and the barke of
an oke. In July a bayte þ bredeth on a ferne lefe and
the great red wozme, & nyp of þ heed & put it on your hoke
and a codwozm before. In August þ red wozm & a dock
wozme, and all the yere after a red wozme.



The Warbell is a swete fyshe but it is a quaysy
meate & peryllous for a mānes body. for com-
monly he gyueth an introduccyon to þ febres.
And yf þ he be eaten rawe, he may be cause of
mās dethe, which hath often ben sene. These
be his baytes. In Marche and in Apryll take a fayre
freshe chese, and laye it on a boarde, and cutte it in smalle
square peces of the length of your hoke. Than take a can-
dell & brenne it at the ende at þ pointe of the hoke vnto the
eyne þ it be yelow, & than bynde it on youre hooke with

fletcher's fylke, & make it rough lyke a welbede, this bayte
 is good all y^r somer season. In may & June take the haw-
 thorne worme, & the greater red worme, & nyp of the heed
 and put vpon your hooke a codworm befoze, and that is a
 good bayte. In Iul take the red worm for chyef and
 the hawthorne togyther. Also the water ducke late worme
 togyther. In Auguste, & for all y^r yere, take the talowe
 of a shepe & soft chese of eche lyke moche, & a lytel honny and
 grynd o^r stape the togyther long & temper it tyll it be tough
 and put therto a lytel floure, & make it in small pelletes, &
 that is a good bayte to angle wth at y^r grounde. And loke that
 it synke in y^r water, o^r elles it is not good to this purpose.



The Carpe is a daynteous fylhe, but there be
 but fewe in England, & therfore I wyte leest
 of hym. he is an euyl fysh to take. for he is so
 strong enarmed in y^r mouth that there may no
 weyke harneys holde hym. And as touchynge
 his baytes I haue but lytell knowlege of it/and I were
 lothe to wyte more than I knowe/and haue proued. But
 well I knowe y^e the red worme & the menowe ben good
 baites for hym at all times/as I haue herde say of persons
 credyble/and also founde wyten in boke of credence.



The Cheutin is a statly fysh/ & his heed is a deinty
 morsel. Ther is no fysh so strongly enarmed with
 scales on the body. And bycause he is a stronge
 yster he hath the more baytes whiche ben these
 In Marche the red worme at y^r grounde/ for comonly
 than he wyll byre there at all tyme of the yere yf he be any
 thyng hungry. In Apryll the dyche canker that bredeth
 in y^r tree/a worme that bredeth bytwene y^r rynde and the
 tree of an oke. The red worme/ & the ponge scoldes whā
 the fete be cutte of. Also the stone flye y^e bobbe vnder the
 rowetoide/y^e redde snayle. In many the bayte y^e bredeth

n the oſper leſe / and the docke canker togyder vpon your
 hoke / and a bayte that bredeth on a ferne leſe / the redde
 worme / and a bayte that bredeth on a hawthorne / and a
 bayte that bredeth on an oken leſe / and a ſylke worme /
 and a codworme togyther. In June take the creeker
 and the doſte / and alſo a redde worme the heed cutte of /
 and a codworm beſore / and put them on the hooke. Alſo a
 bayte in the oſper leſe / yonge froſhes the thre ſete cutte
 of by the body / and the forth by the kne. The bayte on the
 hawtorn and the codworm togyther and alſo a grubbe that
 bredeth on a dunghyll a great greſhope and the humbylbe
 in the medowe. Alſo yonge bees / and yonge hornettes.
 Alſo a great bredeth flye that bredeth in pathes medowes
 and the flye that is amonge pylmers hylles. In Auguſte
 take wyte wormes and magottes to Michellmas. In
 Septembre the redde worme and alſo take the baytes whan
 ye may get them that is to wyte cherries and yonge myce
 not hered and the houſe combe.



The Breme is a noble fyſhe / and a deynceous /
 and ye ſhal angle for hym frome Marche vnto
 Auguſt with a rede worme and thā with a but-
 ter flye / and a grene flye / and with a bayte that
 bredeth amōg grene rede / and bayte y bredeth
 in the barke of a dede tre & for bremettes take maggottes
 And fro that tyme forth / all the yere after take the redde
 worme / and in the ſpues browne brede. Moze bailes ther
 be not eaſy / and therfore I let them paſſe.



The Tenche is a good fyſh and heleth all maner of
 other fyſhe that ben hurte if they may com to hym
 He is moost parte of the yere in the mud / and ſpy-
 reth moſt in June and July / & in other ſeaſons but lytle
 He is an euyl byter and his baytes ben theſe for all the
 yere / browne brede taſted with hony in lykenes of a but-

fred lose / and the great red worme. And take the blacke
bloode in the herte of a shepe / & flour and hony & tempre
them all togyther / some dele softer than past / & anoynt the
reed worme therewith / both for his fylshe and for othere.
And they wyll byte moch the better there at / at all tymes.

The Perche is a deyntheous fylsh / and passyng holesom /
and after bytyng. These ben his baytes. In Marche the
reed worme. In Apryll the bobbe vnder the cowe torde.

In May y flothorne worme & the codworm. In June the
bayte y bredeth in an olde fallen oke and the great canker
In July the bayte that bredeth on the osyer lefe / and the
bobbe that bredeth on a dunghyl and the hawthorn worm
and y codworm. In August the red worme / & maggott
and all the yere after take the red worme for the beste.

The Koch is an easy fylsh to take. And yf he be fat & pen
ned tha is he good meat / & these ben his baites. In March
the red worme. In Apryll the bobbe vnder the cowtorde.
In May the bayte y bredeth on the oken lefe / & the bobbe
on the dunghyll. In June the bayte y bredeth on osyer /
and y codworm. In July house spies & the bayt y bredeth
on an oke / & the nutworm / & mathewes / & maggottes
vnto Michelmas. And than after that the fat of bakon.

The Dace is a gentyl fylshe to take & yf it be wel refert
than it is good meat. In Marche his bayte is a red worm
And in Apryl y bobbe vnder the cowtorde. In Maye the
docke canker / & the bayte on the flothorne / & on the okene
lefe. In June the codworm & the bayte on the osyer and
the whyte grubbe in y dunghyl / In July take house spies
and flies y brede in pylmer hyl'es / y codworm & maggott
vnto Michelmas / & yf y water be clere / ye shall take fysh
whā other take none / & fro y tyme forth do as ye do for y
Koch for comoly it is sene y their byting & baytes ben lyke.

The Bleke is but a feble fish / yet he is holsoo. His bayt

fro March to Michelmass be the same þ I haue wypte be-
fore. for þ roch/ & the darle/ sauynge a þ sōmer season þ ye
may angle for hym w a house fite/ & in wint season with ba-
con and other bayte made as ye herafter may knowe.

¶ The Rus is ryght and hollom fyshe. And ye shal angle
to hym with the same baytes in al seasons of the yere and
in the same wyse as I haue tolde you of the perch/ for they
be lyke in fyshe/ and fedynge/ saynge the rus is lesse/
and therfore he must haue the smaller bayte.

¶ The flounder is an hollome fyshe & a fre/ & a subtyll
byter in his maner. for commonly whan he souketh his
meate he fedeth at þ groude/ & therfore ye must angle too
hym with a grounde lyne/ yeng/ & he hath but one maner
of bayte/ & that is a red worme/ and þ is moost chese for all
maner of fyshe. ¶ The Gogyn is a good fyshe of þ mo-
shenes/ & he bydeth wel at þ groude. And his baytes for
all þ yere ben these: the red worm/ cod worm/ & maggottes
And ye must angle to hym with a fote/ and let your bayte
be nere the botome oꝝ elles bypon the groude.

¶ The Menowe whā he shyneth in þ water thā is he byt-
ter. And though his body be but lytell/ yet is he rauinous/
byter/ & eger. And ye shal angle for hym with þ same bay-
tes þ ye do for þ gogyn sayng they must be small.

¶ The Ele is a quaply fyshe/ a rauinour & a deuourer of
the byode of fyshe/ & the pyke also is a deuourer of fyshe. I
put the bothe behind al other for to angle. for this Ele ye
shal finde an hole in þ groude of water/ & it is blew & bla-
ckyshe/ ther put in your hooke tyl þ it be a foote wīn þ hole
and your bayte shal be a great angletwitche oꝝ a menowe.

¶ The Pyke is a good fyshe but for he deuoureth so many
as well of his owne kynde as of other/ I loue hym þ lesse
and for to take hym ye shal do thus. Take a roch/ oꝝ a fresh
herynge/ & a wyze with a hooke in þ ende & put it in at the

mouth/ & out at þ̄ tayl down by the ridge of þ̄ fresh hering
and than put þ̄ lyne of your hooke in aiter/ and drawe the
ooke in to þ̄ cheke of the freshe hering thā put a plūbe of
leed vpon your lyne a yerde longe from your hooke/ and a
fote in myd way bytwene and caste it in a pyt where the
pykes vse/ and this is the beste and most surest crafte too
take the pyke. And thze maner of takynge hym there is.

Take a froshe & put it on your hooke at þ̄ neck between þ̄
skyn & the body/ on þ̄ back half/ & put on a fote a ierd ther
to/ & cast it where þ̄ pyke haunteth and ye shall haue hym.



Another maner. Take the same bayte and put it in A-
safetyda/ and cast it in the water with a corde and a corke
and ye shall not fayle of hym. And yf ye lyst to haue a good
sporte/ thā tye the corde to a gosse fote/ and ye shall se good
halynges whether the gosse or the pyke shall haue the better.



Nowe ye wote with what baytes and how ye
shall angle vnto every maner of fishe. Now
I wyll tell you howe ye shall kepe & fede your
quycke baytes/ ye shall fede and kepe the all in
generall/ but every maner by hymselfe with
such thynges in & on which they brede. And as longe as
they be quycke & new/ they be fyne. But whan they be in
a sloughe or elles deed than ben they nought. Out of these
ben excepted thze brodes/ þ̄ is to wete of hornets/ bumble-
bees/ & waspes/ whome ye shall bake in breade/ and after
dyp thei hedes in blood & let them drye. Also except ma-
gottes/ which whan they be bred great with thei natural
fedyng/ ye shall fede the farthermore with shpes talowe.
And take good hede that in goyng about your dysportes ye
open no mans gates but þ̄ ye shyt the agayne. Also ye shall
not vse this forsayd crafty dysporte for no couetousnes/ to
the encreasyng & sparyng of your money only/ but princy-
pally for your solace/ & to cause the helth of your body and

specyally of your soule. For whan ye purpose to goo on
your disportes in fylshynge/ ye wyl not desyre greatlye
manypersons with you which might let you of your game
And than ye may serue god deuoutly in sayeng effectually
your customable prayers. And thus doyng ye shall eschew
and also auoide many vyces/as ydelnes/ which is prin-
cypal cause to enduce man to many other vyces as it is
ryght well known. Also ye shall not be to rauenous in
takng of your sayd game/as to moch at one tyme which
ye may lyghtely do yf ye do in euery poynt as this pre-
sent treatyse sheweth you/ which shold lightly be y occa-
sion to distroie your owne disportes & other mens also.
As whā ye haue a suffycient messe ye sholde coueyte
no more as at y tyme. Also ye shall besy youre selfe too
nourysh y game in all that ye may & also to distroie all
such thinges as bene deuourers of it.

And all those that doth after the rule shall haue the
blyssing of God & saynt Peter. Which he them graunte
that with his precyous blodde vs bought. Amen.

 There endeth the boke of Haukyng/Hun-
tyng/and fylshynge/with other dyuers ma-
thers.  Imprynted at London in
Douls chyrchyarde by me Hery Cab.

* finis. *



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